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## ELEMENTARY

## GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION

WITH

EXERCISES BASED ON XENOPIION, ANABASIS, B. I., Ch. i.-viii.

EY
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## PART I.

GREEK SYNTAX.

## ELEMENTARY

## GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

## § 1.-THE AliTICLE.

1. There is no word in Greek for a or an; it is simply omitted. A woman is $\gamma \mathbf{y} \dot{\eta}$. But when a particular persm or thing is meant, though not named, a or an (Lat. quidam, a certain), is expressed by the indefinite $\tau \iota 5$ : as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A certain man came, } \\
& \text { är } \theta \text { purós } \tau \iota \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\tilde{\gamma}} \lambda \theta \in v .
\end{aligned}
$$

Note.-The indefinite ris usually follows the word to which it refers, and must be distinguished from the interrogative tis, who, which is neurly always the first word in the sentence: as, tis $\epsilon i$; who are you?
2. A or an, denoting in class, is expressel by $\dot{i}$, $\dot{\eta}$, to (the definite article): as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { An ox is a very useful animal, }
\end{aligned}
$$

3. The distributive $a$ or an (each, per) is expressed by the genitive of $\dot{i}, \dot{\eta}$, tó, or by кaтí with the accusative-either construction with or without ékuortos: as,

He used to receive adrachmu a day (i.e. each day),

 [1]
4. The article the in Greek is $\dot{\delta}, \dot{\eta}$, ró. It marks objects, whether classes or individuals, as known and definite. As the English the is but a weaker form of that, the French le (the) of the Latin ille, so the Attic article $\dot{\delta}, \dot{\eta}$, ró, is a weakened demonstrative, and had in older Greek the power of this, that : as,

This girl I will not release, $\tau \grave{\eta} v$ दُ $\gamma^{\omega}$ ov̉ $\lambda \hat{v} \sigma \omega$.
This thy courage will destroy thee, $\phi \theta$ 完 $\sigma \in \iota$ $\sigma \epsilon$ tò oòv $\mu$ '́vos.
The occasional demonstrative force in Attic is a survival of the older usage. (See $\S 4,3$.)
5. Only rules of the most general charaeter can be, laid down for the use of the article in Greek. A good working rule is: Use the Greek article where the definite article is used in English: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The men manned all the ships, }
\end{aligned}
$$

6. Greek uses the article where it is omitted in English, in the following cases: with (a) class names ; (b) abstract nouns; and (c) names of material: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Men is mortal, ò äv } \theta \rho \omega \pi o ́ s ~ \epsilon ̇ \sigma \tau \iota ~ \theta \nu \eta \tau o ́ s . ~
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Irom is more valuable than gold, }
\end{aligned}
$$

7. Proper numps, from their very nature, do not need the article. It is regularly omitted when a name is first introduced in the narrative. It may be used when the name has alreaty been mentionerl, or when it is a well-known name, even though not mentioned before : as,

But the article is not prefixed to a proper name followed by an appositive or a descriptive epithet with the article : as,

Names of places stand generally between the article and words like river; mountain, ete.: as,

The islame of Delos, $\dot{\eta}$ دîhos v $\hat{\eta} \sigma o s$.
In phrases like To Pharsatus in Thessaly, $\tau \hat{\eta} s$ ©є $\Theta \sigma a \lambda i a s$ $\epsilon \pi i$ Ф́poadov, the article is used with the name of the country (which generally precedes); the name of the place is without it.
8. The subject takes the artiele, the predicate does not: as,


Adjectives as well as nouns follow this rule-even the superlative, to which the article is an indispensable adjunct in English : as,
For this proved to be quite the greatest movement in the Gireek world (literally, for the (irceks),

9. When the subject and predicate are coextensive and convertible terms, the article may be used with the predicate: as,

The rich bore the name of the horse-breeders,

10. A demonstrative or possessive adjective used with a noun, regularly takes the article in Greek : as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { This mun was speaking to our mother, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { You took mis shield, not yours, }
\end{aligned}
$$

But the possessive pronoun is omitted when the owner is obvious : as,

Parents love their children, oi $\gamma \mathbf{~}$
Note.--The different ways of expressing ownership, in ascending order of strength, are as follows:

Yon took your shield,
(1) ${ }^{\ell} \lambda \lambda \alpha \beta \epsilon \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \dot{\alpha} \sigma \pi i \delta \partial$.

(3) $\bar{\epsilon} \lambda \alpha \beta \epsilon \varsigma \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \quad \sigma \grave{\eta} \nu \dot{\alpha} \sigma \pi i \delta \alpha$.


## Exercise 1.

1. The general is leading his soldiers against the enemy. 2. Of the seven sages, Solon was the wisest. 3. Each of you shall have a daric a month. 4. Darius sends for Cyrus ; Cyrus therefore goes up. 5. Mount Pelion was placed by the giants upon Olympus. 6. Gold is more precious than silver. 7. Amusement is for the sake of rest. 8. The good and the bad must die. 9. Cyrus leaped down from his chariot and put on his breast-plate. 10. You will hurt your head. 11. Horses are handsomer than mules. 12. Thucydides of Athens composed the history of the war. 13. He saw the general and his army at Ephesus iṇ Ionia. 14. Death is the best remedy for trouble (g (gn. pl.)

## §2.-ORATIO OBLTQUA on Tndrect Narration.

1. An assertion dependent upon a verb of saying or thinking is said to be in orratio obliquat or indirect maration. Thus: He is mritiny, is oratio recte or direct nurration; but, $I$ say
that he is writing, or, I think that he is writiny, is oratio obliqua, or indirect narration.
2. Verbs of thinking are followed in oratio obliqua by the infinitive: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { He thought that we were not preseut, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Note.-The negative before the infinitive, after verbs of thinking, is ov (rarely $\left.\mu \eta^{\prime}\right)$.

Verbs of saying are followed either by the noun-clause introduced by that (örc, ©s) - the common English form-or by the accusative and infinitive-the common form in Latin. The negative is ov.
3. Some verbs of sayiny prefer the infinitive, others prefer Öть or is. Thus:
$\checkmark \Phi \eta \mu i$ regularly takes the infinitive: as,


[For examples, see below.]
4. After the present, future, and perfect (primary tenses) the mood and tense of oratio recta follow öft and $\dot{\omega}$ swithout change in oratio obliqua: as,

They say that they shall beat the Athenians,


After the imperfect, arorist, and pluperfect (secomdary or historic tenses) the mood and tense of oratio recta may remain unchanged. This is called graphic sequence. But, more com-
monly, while the tense remains unchanged, the mood becomes optative. This is called historic sequence: as,

They said that they would beat the Atheriarts,

5. If the infinitive is used with a verb of saying, the following rules must be observed:
(1) The subject of the infinitive, if different from that of the main verb, is in the aceusative: as,

He says that the men are yoing away,

(2) $A$ pronoun referring to the subject of the main verb is omitted, unless the pronoun is used for emphasis. But the pronoun, when used before the infinitive for emphasis, is in the nominative : as,

He said he clid it, ${ }^{\prime \prime} \phi \eta \pi o \hat{\eta} \sigma \alpha u$.
Me says that it is not не but the other who is yeneral,

(3) An adjective or noun, used to modify the infinitive, is attracted into the case of the word to which it refers : as,

You think that you are wise, vomi\}cts civat coфós.
6. After ${ }^{\circ} \tau \boldsymbol{\tau}$ and ${ }^{\circ}$ s the imperfect and pluperfect of oratio rerlo remain unchanged in oratio obliqua; but, if the infinitive. is used, the imperfect and pluperfect are represented respectively by the present and perfect infinitive in oratio obliqua: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { He suid that they aceused him rightly, }
\end{aligned}
$$

7. The tense of a thet clause in English oblique is changed after a past tense. Thus: The man is going away becomes in
past oblique, He said that the man was going aray. They will write becomes, IIe said that they woun. urite. There is no such change of tense in Greek oblique. Thus: Me said that

 öть $\gamma \rho \dot{\psi} \psi о \iota \epsilon \nu$, or $\epsilon^{\epsilon} \phi \eta$ ảutò̀s $\gamma \rho \dot{u} \psi \epsilon \iota \nu$. Hence, in turning English oblique into Greek, the important rule is this: Find first the tense of the English direct; the tense of the English direct is the tense of the Greek oblique. Thus: He said that the woman
 veital, the woman will die]. He said that he was at a loss, $\epsilon і \pi \epsilon \nu$ öт $\dot{\alpha} \pi о \rho о i ́ \eta[$ direct $=\dot{\alpha} \pi о \rho \bar{\omega}, I$ am at a loss].

## Exercise 2.

[In doing the following exercise it will be safest to find first the tense of the English oratio rectu, as the tense of the English oratio recta is the tense of the Greek oratio obliqua.]

1: I assert that the just man is happy. E. He says that the general is present. 3. They said that he saw everything. 4. Cyrus told his soldiers that their march would be to Babylon. 5. He told them openly that the city had already been fortified. 6. He said that there was nothing more unjust than rumour. 7. She says that she herself is Justice. 8. He said that justice was wisdom. 9. There came a messenger saying that Elateia had been captured. 10. He said that he had conquered all his enemies. 11. Alexander used to assert that he was the son of Zeus. 12. Kloom dedared that he himself was not general, but that Nikias was. 13 . Ile thought that he would see the king and his generals at Ephesus in Tonia.

## § 3.-THE ARTICLE (Continued).

1. The article with a participle refers to a definite person or to a class, and is equivalent to he who, any one who, with a finite verb: as,

He who does, ó $\pi \rho$ и́тт $\omega \nu$.

2. The article is used with cardinal numbers to mark a whole approximately, or the parts of a whole : as,

There died about ten thousand, $\dot{a} \pi \epsilon \in \theta a v o v a ̉ \mu \phi \grave{i}$ тov̀s $\mu v p i o v s . ~$

3. My father and my frientl's, is, ó é $\mu o ̀ s ~ \pi \alpha \tau \grave{\eta} \rho$ каì ó $\tau o \hat{v} ~ \phi i ́ \lambda o v . ~$
4. To express, He has a very beautiful head, the Greeks

5. Nouns are formed by means of the article with
(1) Adjectives and participles: as,

The people, oi $\pi$ oddoí.
A chance comer, ò тv $\chi$ '́v.
(2) Arlverbs: as,

The ancients, of $\pi$ ádat.
Lffitirs here, rì̀ év $\theta$ ád́c.
(3) 1 preposition and case : as,

Plato enel his school, oi ả $\mu$ pì Il入ázшva.
(4) Iependent genitives: as,


(i) A word or whole sentence: as,

> The worl " $I$," тò є́ $\gamma \omega$.
> The adage " Know thyself" is useful everywhere.
(6) Infinitives : as,

$$
\text { Hatred, خò } \mu \iota \sigma \epsilon i v(\tau o \hat{v} \mu \iota \sigma \epsilon \hat{\epsilon} v, \text { ete. }) \text {. }
$$

6. In combinations like, The father's house, a governed genitive may take the following positions:
(1) $\dot{\eta}$ той $\pi а т \rho o ̀ s ~ о i к i ́ a . ~$
(3) $\grave{\eta}$ оiкía тvê $\pi \alpha \tau \rho o ́ s . ~$

(4) то̂̀ $\pi а т \rho o ̀ s ~ \grave{\eta}$ оiкía.

But a partitive genitive is usually found in one of the last two of these positions : as,

The best of the citizens,


Exercise 3.

1. The toil of one who seeks, finds everything. 2. The state furnished two hundred of all the triremes. 3. There were about eighty companies of the hoplites present in the battle. 4. The children of the general and those of the judge were educated with us. 5. He who labours most and serves the commonwealth best, is held worthy of the greatest rewards. 6. We all have a mortal body. 7. The ancients esteemed Plato and his school very highly. 8. The rhinoceros has a very strong hide. 9. The nightingale has an exquisitely sweet voice. 10. To the free, shame for their disasters is the strongest incentive. 11. The multitude terrify the government and greatly disturb, affairs here. 12. The messengers said that the general would soon reach Pergamos in Mysia. 13. The remark of Sophocles, that discretion is something beautiful, is worthy of all praise.

## § 4.-THE ARTICLE (Contimed).

1. The following elliptical phrases are formed with the article :

> The right hand, $\dot{\eta} \delta \epsilon \xi^{\prime} u^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{sc} . \chi \epsilon \epsilon_{i}\right)$.
> The son of Cyrus, ó Kúpov (sc. viós).
> Public affairs, $\tau \grave{a} \tau \hat{\eta} s \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega s$ (sc. $\pi \rho \alpha ́ \gamma \mu a \tau \alpha)$.

The country of Philip, $\dot{\eta}$ той $\Phi_{\iota \lambda}(\pi \pi \pi o v$ (sc. $\gamma \hat{\eta})$.
The quicke way, тìv тах'́бт $\eta \nu$ (sc. óoóv).
2. The article is omitted-especially after a preposition with :
(1) The names of familiar objects: as,

To the town, to the citadel, to the camp,

From the beginning, $\mathfrak{\epsilon}_{\xi} \dot{\alpha} \rho \chi \chi \hat{\eta}$.

Wealth is for the use of the body, the body for that of the soul,

(2) Names of relationship (father, mother, son, brother, ete.) : as,
You will be fighting for your wires and your children,

(3) Baoldcús, when referring to the king of Persia: as, He went up to the great king, is $\beta$ act $\lambda \epsilon$ ' dं $\epsilon^{\prime} \beta \eta$.
3. The original demonstrative force of the article survives in $\delta \mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu-i \delta \dot{\epsilon}$, the one-the other (inflected throughout: as,

 this), formerly; and in év $\tau$ oís $\pi \rho \hat{\omega} \tau o s$ or $\pi \rho \dot{\omega} \tau \eta$ ( $=$ among those first), first of all.

Note.-i $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$ is used for and he, even when $\delta \mu \mu^{\prime}$ does not precede ; but, if кai is used for and, the relative is used instead of the article: thus,

He called in Atherians and they came,
 No one opposed and so he acted as guide,


Exprecise 4.

1. Some fled but others remained. 2. Some he praised but others he punished. 3. Some must be fortunate, others unfortunate. 4. One man gains nothing, another gains much. 5. He did this and that and not the other. 6. The Athenians were the first wholaid aside their swords. 7. A wolf was pursuing a lamb and it fled for refuge into a temple. 8. Homer in his catalogue mentioned the largest and the smallest of the ships. 9. And he, riding at full speed, flees from his pursuers. 10. About sunset the general led baek his men by the quickest way to the camp; and they went to their tents. 11. The Greeks besieged Ephesus in Ionia by (кuтú and ace.) sea and land. 12. The Thracians erossed the river Strymon and plundered Philip's.territory. 13. Messengers reported that the enemy's fleet had reached the promontory of Sumium, and was advaneing towards the city. 14. You will fight for the land in which you were born and the homes in which you were bred.

$$
\S 5 .- \text { THE AD.JECTIVE. }
$$

1. Adjectives are cithre attrihutive or predicative. An attributire alljective forms one notion with the noun : as,

A predicative adjective is one used as a predicate or as part of a predicate : as,

The man is good, © $\dot{\alpha} v \grave{\eta} \rho(\dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau \tau v) ~ \dot{a} \gamma a \theta o ́ s . ~$
The man is called good, ò dंv̀̀ калєiтal a $\gamma a \theta$ ós.
The attributive adjective is preceded by the article and stands between the article and the noun or, more rarely, after the noun with the article repeated: as,

The predicative adjective never has the article. It stands either before the article or after the noun ? as,

2. Any word or phrase may be used with the article as an attribute: as,

The intervening time, ó $\mu \epsilon \tau \alpha \xi \bar{v} \chi$ ро́vos.
The fumous Pericles, ò mávv Пєрıк $\lambda \hat{\eta} s$.
He was put to death by the authorities at Sparta,

The wall along the river,

3. Two or more attributes may follow one article without connectives: as,

But the article may be used with each of two or more attributes: as,


Note.-Possessive adjectives, or gentives of reflexive or demonstrative pronouns used instead of possessive adjectives, take the article and the attributive position : as,

My friend, ó épòs фídos, or ó фídus ó épós.
My ou'n sword, тò é $\mu$ аutov̂ छ̇́pos.
This (or that) man's son, ó тои́тov (or èкcívov) viós.
But the genitive of a personal pronoun used instead of a possessive, takes the predicutive position : as,

My house, $\dot{\eta}$ oiкía $\mu$ ov, or-if other words precede$\mu o v$ і̀ оікіа.


## Exercise 5.

1. The wise man delights in painless pleasures. 2. The herald eried with a loud voice that the famons Pericles wats present. 3. They dismantled the new wall beside the river. 4. He spent the intervening time in momentary pleasures. 5. Of pleasures some are good, others bad. 6. The king deceived the infatuated Olynthians with false words. 7. The Greeks were twice rescued from the greatest dangers. 8. My friend saw his slave in the city. 9. He ordered the soldiers to pile their arms around his tent. 10. The general declared that he was going against the enemy immediately. 11. He saw the stranger from Delos on the streets of the city. 12. He said that the good eitizen did not seek excessive liberty.

## §6.-THE ADJECTIVE (Comtinued).

1. The predicative position is taken by :
(1) Adjectives of positiom, when one part of a thing is to be distinguished from another: as, The midlle of the market-place, pívij ij ảzopá.

The end of the island, $\bar{\epsilon} \sigma \chi \dot{\alpha} \tau \eta \dot{\eta}$ मोंoos.
On tiptoe, äкрогя тois побiv ( $=$ the ends of the feet).
But such adjectives take the attributive position, when one thing is to be distinguished from another: as,

The last island, $\dot{\eta} \dot{\epsilon} \sigma \chi \chi^{a} \tau \eta ~ v \hat{\eta} \sigma o s$.
The perfect citizen, ò äкроs тодíт $\overline{\text { к }}$.
 all ; and ö $\lambda o s$, whole: as,

Both hands, й $\mu \phi \omega \tau \hat{\omega} \chi \bar{\epsilon} \rho \epsilon$.
Both eurs, גцфо́тєри тì $\dot{\omega}^{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \alpha$.
All the state, $\pi \hat{\alpha} \sigma \alpha \dot{\eta} \pi o ́ \lambda \iota s$, or $\dot{\eta} \pi o ́ \lambda ı s ~ \pi \hat{a} \sigma \alpha$.
(But, The state as a whole, ì $\pi \hat{\mu} \sigma a$ mó̀ıs.
Every state, $\pi \hat{\alpha} \sigma \alpha$ тódıs.)
The uhole race, öдov тò $\gamma^{\prime}$ vos.
(But, A whole race, ö̀ov $\gamma^{\prime}$ vos.)
$\because$. The following idiomatic uses of the predicative adjective should be carefully noticed:

The man, if he is patriotic, will benefit his country,

The wituess I produce is a competent one,

The reprouch you hrve uttered lows me homour,


## Exercise 6.

1. The king, having the (iroeks in the centre of his empire, thought he had comquered them. 2. The maiden's eyes are very beatiful. :3. The stome that is here is soft. 4. The
island of Delos was in the mirdle of the Agaean Sea. 5. They lowered the beam by loosening the ehains. 6. This was the greatest disaster during the whole of the war. 7. Every day they raised the walls higher. 8. He was delighted with the soldiers because they had fought bravely at Marathon. 9. The words which the soothsayer speaks are false. 10. At daybreak each general led his own column against the village. 11. The fugitives reported that the enemy had already taken Thebes and were advancing against Athens. 12. The men of former times delighted in philosophy. 13. Excessive liberty violates the maxim, " Nothing in excess."
§7.-CONCORI).
2. A neuter plural takes a singular verb: as,

But the plural is used with neuter nouns denoting persons, or when the idea of plurality is to be strongly marked : as,


2. A collective noun may take a plural verb: as,

The majority voted for urar,

The army secured food by slanghtoring their horses,

3. A plural verb may follow a nominative dual : as, They both looked ut rach other and langherd,

4. A verb with several subjects is generally plural, but it may agree with the nearest subject or with the most prominent and be understood with the rest: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aristeus and Kleon were generals. }
\end{aligned}
$$

If the suljects differ in person, the verb takes the first person in preference to the second, and the second in preference to the third: as,

You and 1 agree, $\sigma \nu \mu \phi \omega \nu 0 \hat{\mu} \mu \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ є่ $\gamma \grave{\omega}$ каì $\dot{v} \mu \epsilon i ̂ s$.
5. A predicative adjective referring to several subjects is in the plural-neuter plural, if they are the names of things; but, if they are the names of persons, the masculine is preferred to the feminine, and the feminine to the neuter : as,

Love, envy, and fear are opposed to each other,

The husband and wife are good, o ảvŋ̀p каì $\grave{\eta} \gamma v \vee \grave{\eta}$ ả $\gamma \alpha \theta$ oí єiotv.

But the predicative adjective may always agree with the nearest subject, or with the most prominent : as,

Serlition and war are the canse of our troubles,

6. A predicative adjective is often used in the neuter singular ass a noun : as,

Truth is a beantiful thing, $\dot{\eta} \dot{\alpha} \lambda \eta \dot{\eta} \theta \epsilon \iota a$ ка入óv $\dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau \tau v$.
7. Modv́s, much, $\eta \mu \not \mu v s, h a l f$, and superlatives take the gender of a following genitive: as,

The greater part of the island, $\dot{\eta} \pi o \lambda \lambda \grave{\eta} \tau \hat{\eta} \mathrm{~s}$ vírov.



## Exercise 7.

1. Our wives and children are to blame. 2. Honourable actions delight the soul. 3. The larger part of mankind to not believe that this is true. 4. Stones, bricks and beams thrown together without order are utterly useless. 5. He wept when he saw his mother and his brother prisoners. 6. A friend is the most valuable of all possessions. 7. Half of the army had already crossed the river Halys. 8. Many oracles were reported during the whole war. 9. All the nations of Asia sent soldiers to the army of the great king. 10. Demosthenes and the other orators gave this advice to the assembly. 11. The fleet weighed anchor from the island and sailed to Miletus. 12. Peace and war are both advantageous to a country. 13. Both you and he have suffered injustice at the hands of the magistrates.
§8.-APPOSITION.
2. An appositive agrees in case with the noun to which it is annexed. The English as before an appositive may be expressed by is, but is usually not translated : as,

I produce my frients as witnesses,

2. An appositive usually has the article; but when joined with a participle becomes a predicate and drops the article: as,

The Gete, the remotest of the burbarians,

3. A word may stand in apposition with the genitive 2
implied in a possessive adjective or in an adjective derived from a proper noun : as,

Retire to your own cities,

I am a citizen of Athens, the greatest of all states,

 che singular in apposition with a noun in the plural. The verb is usually plural, but may be singular, especially if the verb follows the distributive: as,

These men say, one one thing, another another,

These each received ten drachmas,

5. A noun may stand in apposition with a neuter pronoun : as,

> This particular virtue, prudence, тồтó $\gamma \in$ av̇tó, $\dot{\eta}$ єंvßovdia.
6. 'Av$\dot{\eta} \rho$ is used as a term of respect in apposition with titles and the names of nations and occupations: as,

> A propilet, , k̀v̀̀p $\mu$ ávtıs.
> Me first semels to Athens a Sparian, Melesipmus,
ミлартиíт $\eta$.

Expreise 8.

1. Alexander, the son of Philip, defeated king Darius at the river (iranicus. 2. Some of the houses had fallen; others still momained. 3. He said that they would have their own agaill. 4. Avery year the government of Lesbos sent to

Athens as tribute eighty talents. 5. Socrates the philosopher wiss highly estecmed because of this very virtue, justice. 6. He satid that a shepherd living on Mount Pelion hat seen them robbing the temple. 7. Herodotus says that Tomyris, the queen of the Massagetae, cut off the head of Cyrus. 8. Consider that you are a citizen of Argos, the oldest city in Grecce. 9. You drove out the man who had saved your country, barbarians that you iue. 10. Remember, soldiers, that sparta cannot retreat from the field. 11. He held that cournge was the greatest of all the virtues. 12. The armies have all been disbanded and dismissed, one to one state, another to another.

## §9.—PERSONAL AND POSSENSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. The nominative of the personal pronoun is userl with a verb only for emphasis or in antithesis: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { You also shall see him, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I mockirl but you praised, }
\end{aligned}
$$

 ( $\mu \hat{v}, \mu o i, \mu \hat{\epsilon}$ ), and are the forms generally used after a preposition : as,

3. There is no personal promoun of the third person in Greek. Its place is supplied
(l) In the nominative, by the demonstratives (including

They alloneal the ive enemies to lior atul shall we kill thrm?

(2) In the oblique cases, by the oblique cases of ádrós: as, They killed both him and her,
 A few of them fell in the battle,

4. A possessive pronoun is generally preceded by the article: as,


5. The genitive of the personal pronoun may be used instead of the possessive, but takes the predicative position : as,
6. Except the reflexive $\sigma \phi$ '́ $\tau \rho \sigma \rho$, their (which always refers to the subject of the sentence), there is no possessive of the third person in Greek. IIis, her, its, their-unless referring to the subject of the sentence-are expressed by the genitive of arioós: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { They cut off his hand, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { He will rlestroy all their citios, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Put his, hor, its, referring to the subject of the sentence, are
 or orqû̀: as,

Etcth one was lerving his comutry,


P'arents lowe their children, di јorcís 中

They said that they had found their slave,
 סoûגov).
7. My own, your own (sing.), his own and their own are
 our, your (plnral), their (oф'́тєрos), is aj̉ $\hat{\omega} \nu$, stanting in apposition with the genitive implied in the possessive : as,

Your own affairs, тà бєаито仑 $\pi \rho \alpha ́ \gamma \mu \mu \tau \alpha$.

We do not speak of our own achievements,

 apposition with the genitive implied in the possessive : as,

The art of you sophists is wouderful,


## Exprcise 9.

1. You deserted the city, not I. 2. He feasted, but I slept. 3. Medon was sent ly me as a messenger to the council. 4. He killed his wife with his own hand. 5. They asked me to go with him, but I refused. 6. We must not injure our own countrymen. 7. He asserted that he was your friend, but your brother denied it. 8. I suspected my slave of the theft, but not the stranger. 9. They hoped that all their ships had been saved. 10. The property of you citizens will be surrendered to the enemy. 11. A friend of mine saw him and asked him about the matter. l!. He thought that he could see nothing dearer than his native comitry.

## § 10.—REFLEXTVES AND AYTOS.

1. Reflexives of the third person are of two kinds, direct and indirect. A direct reflexive is one that refers to the subject of its own clause: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { They say that all men love their own, }
\end{aligned}
$$

An indirect reflexive is one that refers to the subject of the main clause: as,

Tyrants think that the citizens are their servants,

Note.-'Eavtov̂ is used as both a clirect and an indirect reflexive.
2. Besides $\mathfrak{\varepsilon} \alpha v \tau 0 \hat{\text {, }}$, the following pronouns are used as indirect refiexives:
(1) $O \hat{i}, \sigma \phi \epsilon \hat{\imath}, \sigma \phi, \omega \hat{\nu}, \sigma \phi i ́ \sigma \iota, \sigma \phi \hat{\alpha} s$.
(2) Any form of aủoós: as,

They are afraid that the Atheniuns will attack them,

Cyrus begyed Sacets to let him know,

3. Aúrós is often placed before a reflexive for emplasis: as, He hus destroyed his own power,

 tlexives. They are more emphatic than éevêu (—ois, ete.), and therefore often used in antithesis: as,

They juiled to recognize either themseloes or their friends,

5. The reflexive is often used for the reciprocal $\dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \dot{\eta} \lambda \omega \nu$ : as, We conversed with one another, $\delta_{\iota \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \gamma o ́ \mu \epsilon \theta a ~ \tilde{\eta} \mu i ̂ v ~ a v ̉ \tau o i ̂ s . ~}^{\text {. }}$
6. The following is briefly the syntax of aúrós:
(1) In the nominative without a noun or in any case with one, aủrós is self: as,

He himself (or the master) said it, aúròs č $\phi \eta$.
I saw the general himself, єỉoov tòv otpat $\eta \gamma^{\circ} \mathrm{v}$ aútóv.
Note.-In this sense when used with nouns-except nouns denoting persons-aúrós always has the article, but takes the predicative position : as,

> Up to the city itself, és aúrŋ̀v $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu \pi o ́ \lambda c v$.But, The kinuy himself, av́ròs ßaoi入єv́s.
(2) In the oblique cases without a noun, cưoós-unless the first word in the sentence-is him, her, it, them: as,

Me gave them the gold,


But, I suw him rumiuy nway himself,


Note.-Aúrós, in this sense, is frequently omitted: as,

(3) When preceded by the article, aúrós is the same: as,

(4) Lastly, av́rós is used in certain idiomatic constructions: as,
Perictes was gereral with three other"a (himself the forroth),


They took four ships，crews and all，


We are alone（by ourselves），av̉roí＇̇ $\sigma \mu \in V$ ．
But let some one go of his own accord， ả入入人́ тıs aưтòs ǐт

Exercise 10.
1．The same people always occupied Attica．2．They saw him in the middle of the road．3．The same things pain some but delight others．4．The general was killed by his own men．5．They thought that they should command the harbour themselves．6．Konon with four others was general in the battle．7．Astyages sent for his daughter and her son．8．He said that he had a slave at Laurium．9．He said that all men liked their own possessions best．10．The Athenians took two－thirds of the ships，crews and all．11．I fear this more than death itself．12．He said that Brasidas had delivered the prisoners to them．13．They envy not other men but one another．14．They surrendered their persons and their arms of their own accord．15．They answered him that it was impossible for them to do it．16．I believe our city by itself to be much superior to Argos．

## § 11．—DEMONSTRATIVES AND DISTRTBUTTVES．

1．The demonstratives＂òe and oítos，theis，and iкєivos，that， when used attributively with a nom，take the article and the predicative position：as，



But when the noun is a predicate or in apposition，the article is dropped：as，

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Among the Persians this is law, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { He makes use of this as an excuse, }
\end{aligned}
$$

This was far the greatest disuster that occurred，

2．Oitos usually refers to something already mentioned， ${ }_{\sigma} \delta \epsilon$ to something yet to be mentioned．There is the same distinction between tolov̂тos and roóo $\delta \epsilon$ ，such，тобойтоs and тобо́ঠє，so great，тך入єкои̃тоs and тך入єко́वঠє，so old，oṽ $\omega \omega$ s and ij $\delta \mathrm{\epsilon}$ ，thus ：as，

On hearing this he spoke as follows，

 коиิтos and $\tau \eta \lambda \iota \kappa o ́ \sigma \delta \epsilon$ generally omit the article；but，if they have the article，they take the attributive position ：as，

He remained with the following intention，

There was a marked decrease in birds of this kind，


3．The former is ékeivos，the latter is oviros：as，
I met Proxenus and Menon．I spoke to the former but not to the lutter，
 ठ七̀ oṽ．

4．In such expressions as，That was a treadful calamity，
 predicative noun．
5. And that too, is каì $\tau \alpha \hat{v} \tau \alpha$ : as,

He rendered them more savage, and that too towards himself,

6. O $\hat{\theta} \boldsymbol{r}$ os is the regular correlative of ós, who, lut is used only for emphasis: as,

> Those who were present I saw, ö̀ $\pi \alpha \rho \hat{\eta} \sigma \alpha \nu, \tau o v ́ \tau o v s$ єidov.

But, I saw those who were present, where the demonstrative is unemphatic, is єỉoov oî $\pi \alpha \rho \bar{\eta} \sigma \alpha \nu$ or, more usually єỉov $\quad$ ò̀s $\pi а \rho o ́ v \tau \alpha$.
7. Tov̂тo and $\tau \alpha \hat{\tau} \tau \alpha$ are used to introrluce an emphatic statement: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { We know this, that we have our arms, }
\end{aligned}
$$

> What is this thing, virtue? тí $\pi о \tau^{\prime}$ є̀бтì $\tau 0 \hat{v} \tau 0, \dot{\eta}$ ù $\rho \in \tau \eta ́$.
 nominative and in the oblique cases, as emphatie pronouns of the third person : as,

Their heads, then, he cut off; the rest escaped,


Note-Demonstratives and reflexives, when used in the genitive instead of a possessive pronoun, take the attributive position.

used with a noun take or omit the article. If they have the article, they take the predicative position : as,


 another of two: as,

The others, the rest, oi $\alpha \lambda \lambda 10$.
The opposite purty, of $\begin{gathered}\text { éc } \\ \text { pot. }\end{gathered}$
The rest of the army, тò ä̀ $\lambda \lambda_{0} \sigma \tau \rho \alpha ́ т \epsilon u \mu a$.

11. The following examples will illustrate some of the idiomatic uses of $\ddot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda$ dos and its compounds :
(a) Some were rich, others poor,
 Sometimes I ate; at other times I fusted,

(b) Some went one way, others another, ä̀ $\lambda \lambda o \iota a ̈ \lambda \lambda \eta \dot{\alpha} \pi \hat{\eta} \lambda \theta o v$.

Different things pleased different persons at different times.

(c) They crossed yet a fitith river,

(d) The Lacelaemonians amel also their allies immed Atticu,
 'Аттєкі́v.
(e) They suw many other motulers,


## Exercise 11.

1. Every night the barbarians descended from the hills and attacked this colony. 2. The opposite party seized the citadel and overawed the rest of the citizens. 3. This the poets tell us, that Pegasus hard wings. 4. He was welcomed by the citizens and also by the strangers. 5. Some spoke the truth, others refused to confess. 6. This country is so fertile that it is pleasant to live in such a region. 7. Different things are thought beautiful in different places. 8. I have seen many other cities, but Athens is foremost of all. 9. The rest of Greece was subject to Athens. 10. The fleet and the army arrived at Naupactus, the former by cruising along the coast, the latter by marching across the mountains. 11. In the midst of the assembly he saw those who had arrived from Samos. 12. The Greeks marched with Cyrus, and that too against the king of Persia. 13. After Gorgias had thus spoken, the envoys addressed the assembly as follows.

## § 12.-THE INDEFLNITE TIさ.

The indefinite rus is either adjective or pronoun, and is used in the following senses:
(c) Some, any: as,

If he has done any harm to any one, he has been panished,

(1) One, people, they: as,

P'eople lute him, ниのєî тes éкeîvov,
One will not find a wiser man,

(c) Here and there one: as,

Of those that were killed, one here and there perhaps was micked,


So too, Hardly any, $\tilde{\eta}^{\text {res }} \ddot{\eta}$ dídєís: as,
These men have spoken hardly a world of truth,

(d) Some great oue: as,
 $\left.5,\left({ }^{2}\right)\right]$.
(e) I might say (with adjectives and adverbs. Lat. quidam),

The place is, I might suy, hard to scale,



## Exercise 10.

1. Hardly a man escaped. 2. The chimaera was a huge and dreadful animal. 3. Many have suflered wrong at the hands of the governor. 4. Some say that the half of our ships were sunk in this sea-fight. 5 . Those who boast so much, appear to many persons, I might say, to be somebody. 6. Every ignorant man is without friends. 7. Nothing else causes so many wars and seditions. 8. Ignorance is the most terrible of all evils. 9. Wealth brings many advantages to those who possess it. 10. A boy is the most insolent of wild beasts. 11. He thought that every man ought to be simple and true. 12. The rest of the blessings of this life arrederived from virtue. 13. The man who is to be great must love neither himself nor his own. 14. The grods pitied the human rase and ordained them a rest from their labours (gen.).

## § 13. -INTERROGATTVE FORMS.

1. The common interrogative pronouns and adverbs are Who? тis; Which of the two? mórєpos; How great? móros; (in the plural, How many?) What kind? noios; How old? $\pi \eta \lambda i к о s ; ~ W h e r e ? ~ \pi о и ; ~ W h e n c e ? ~ \pi o ́ \theta \epsilon ' ; ~ W h i t h e r ? ~ \pi o ̂ ; ~ W h e n ? ~$ то́тє ; How? $\pi \bar{\omega}$ s or $\pi \hat{\eta}$.
2. The common interrogative particles are: $\hat{\eta}$ or $\hat{d}_{p} \alpha$ (simply asking a question) ; $\dot{u} ;$ ’ of (expecting the answer Yes); $\dot{\alpha} \rho a \mu \dot{\eta}$ (expecting the answer $\mathrm{V}_{0}$ ) ; as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Lat. Nome aegrotat?) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Lat. Nim aegrotat?) }
\end{aligned}
$$

But the note of interrogation (;) alone, often serves to mark a question.
3. Instead of $\hat{u} \beta$ ’ ov̉ are used $\hat{\eta} \gamma u^{\prime} p$, ov̌коч and $\ddot{u} \lambda \lambda о \tau \iota \ddot{\eta}$; and $\hat{\eta} \pi o v, \mu \dot{\eta}$ and $\mu \hat{\omega} \nu$ ( $\mu \grave{\eta}$ ổv) instead of $\hat{\alpha} \rho \alpha \mu \dot{\eta}$ : as, You have done this, hure you not?


Surely we do not persuade the gods with gifts, do we?

4. I'hether-or (Lat. retrom-an) in a double direct ques-


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Whether will they follow Cyrue or not? }
\end{aligned}
$$

Notro-- Od at the end of the sentence is accented.
5. Ti $\mu a \theta \dot{\omega}$, with what intention and $\tau i \operatorname{\pi a\theta } \dot{\omega} v$, under what mpluence, are often used for why: as,

W'hy did you do it? ti pầ̀v tav̂ta є̇ $\pi$ ó̀ $\sigma a s$;
6. An interrogative may be joined to a participle : as,
7. A demonstrative may be joined predicatively to an interrogative: as,

8. Y'ps or Mo, in answer to a question, is expressed by repeating some leading word in the question : as,


Stronger forms for Yes are $\mu u ́ \lambda \iota \sigma \tau a, ~ \pi a ́ v v ~ \mu i ̀ v ~ o v ̉ v ~(c e r t a i n l y), ~$ $\pi \hat{\omega} s \gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho$ oṽ; (of courso). Stronger forms for No are ov́dap̂̂s (by no means) and $\eta ँ \kappa \iota \sigma \tau a ́ ~ \gamma \epsilon ~(l e a s t ~ o f ~ a l l) . ~$

## Exercise 13.

1. Was not this the tree? Yes. 2. Surely he is not wronging you, is he? 3. How many of the hoplites wore present in the battle? 4. What kind of man did you think him to be? 5. Which of the two is the stronger, necessity or desire? C. How did you not waken me at once? 7. Did you do that? Certainly not. 8. Whether have you said it or not? 9. Who are those people I see? 10. Are ye not all brothers? 11. What shall we do to recover our former freedom? 12. Has not every man countless myriads of ancestors?

## § 14.—THE GENTTIVE.

1. The fundamental notion of the genitive is motion from.
2. One noun in the genitive is added attributively to another to express
(1) Possession: as,

The sophists' art is wonderful,

To Pharsalus in Thessaly,

(2) The whole of which the governing noun denotes a part: as,

This is called the partitice genitive. It is used after partitives, numerals, superlatives, and neuter pronouns used as nouns: as,

None of the Greeks, oviocis 'E $\lambda \lambda \lambda_{\gamma}{ }^{\prime} \omega \nu$.
Me was the best of the orators, ápeoros $\hat{\eta} v \tau \bar{\omega} v \rho \eta r o p \omega v$. To such a pitch of folly did they rise, és tov̂ro ủvoías $\hat{\eta} \lambda \theta$ or.
(3) Quality, material, amount, etc.: as,

IIe was a man of great consideration,


A journey of ten days, $\delta \in ́ \kappa \alpha$ ท̀ $\mu \in \rho \omega \hat{v}$ óóós.
(4) The sulyect of the action implied in the governing noun: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I enjoy the good-will of the people, }
\end{aligned}
$$

This is called the suljective genitive.
(5) The object of the action implied in the governing noun : as,

The ferr of death spized him,


This is called the objective genitive. Additional examples are :

 Athenians. 'Hovxia є́X $\theta \rho \bar{\omega} v$, rest from enemies. 'H $\pi \rho o \sigma \beta \circ \lambda i$

 Еvòєєa Х $\quad \eta \mu a ́ \tau \omega \nu$, need of money.
3. The price at which a thing is bought, sold, or valued is expressed by the genitive: as,

At what price is he selling them?
по́oov аürà $\pi \omega \lambda \epsilon \imath$;
I would bry liberty with my life,

4. Time uhon - when the time is indefinite-and time within which are expressed ly the genitive: as,

I will go away by wight, йтєєре эขкто́s.

5. Many adverbs of place, time, and mamer govern the genitive: as,

Where in the world? mô tîs रîs;




As.frest as they rould, iss cixon túxovs.
This genitive is partitive.
6. The following adjectives govern the genitive:
(1) Adjectives of plenty, want, and value: as,


Worthy of honour, üşos тıцйs.
(2) Verbals in 七ко́s: as,

Capable of performing just actions, $\pi \rho а к т \iota к \grave{s} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \delta \iota к а i ́ \omega \nu$.
(3) Compounds of dं privative: as,

He has no power over his tongur,

7. Exclamations are often followed by the genitive : as, King Keus, whet impudence!


## Exercise 14.

1. The gods sell us all our blessings at the price of labour. 2. They made their boys capable of commanding men. 3. War is the roughest of all teachers. 4. He said that they had seen piles of timber and of stone. 5. This country flung away its liberty for a life of ease (gpn. of price). 6. Their hatred of Athens was the cause of the war. 7. It is the easiest thing in the world to deceive oneself. S. Tears are not a remedy for trouble. 9. An okl minn is twice in his life a child. 10. 'They are not in need of a ruler or of a leader. 11. All these flowers bloom in the spring. 12. He said that he would order them to prepare provisions for three days (gen.). 13. The Athenims, therefore, were in this state of preparation. 14. To think of ( $p \in \hat{i}$, atas, + geu. ) onr former happiness and our peresent sorrows!

## § $15 .-T H E$ GENTTIVE (Continuerl).

The following verbs govern the genitive:
(1) Verbs followed in English by from, of, about: as,

They shall cease firm their labours,

It is not the time to sperth of this,

He deprived them of their city,


But the prepositions are often used: as,
They did not tell the same story about the same prents,

(2) Verbs whose action affects only part of the object: as,



Norb.-These verbs often take the accusative of the whole and the genitive of the part: as,

(3) Verbs meaning to hit or miss, wim at, olatain, makep triat of : as,

He aimed at one thing and hit another,

He missed the mark, ク̈цартє то仑 окотой.

They can get wither fioul wor sleep,

They made an attempt "pore the wall, є́тєєри́धаито той тєíx,
(4) Verbs of plenty and want : as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { They loaded the ship with timber, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { His books are full of such discussions, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Far from it, } \pi o \lambda \lambda o \hat{v} \delta \in i ̂ ~(i t ~ w a n t s ~ m u c h) . ~
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I need money, ઈє́я } \mu \alpha \iota ~ \chi \rho \eta \mu и ́ т \omega \nu . ~
\end{aligned}
$$

But verbs meaning to fill, also take the dative : as, The army was filled with sorrow, тò $\sigma \tau \rho \alpha ́ \tau \epsilon v \mu \alpha$ є̀ $\pi \lambda \eta ́ \sigma \theta \eta$ व̈̀ $\lambda \gamma \epsilon \iota$.
(5) Verbs relating to the senses (except sight): as,
 I smell gold, ỏoфрaívoцaє тov̂ $\chi \rho v \sigma o \hat{v}$.

Noтe.-'Ако́ш, I lear, generally takes the genitive of the person and the accusative of the thing : as,

I hear a cry, ßоп̀г ஷُкои́ш.

(6) Verbs relating to the action of the minul: as,

To mulerstand (ovviqui), perceive (aicóvopal), remember




(7) Verbs that imply comparison: as,


(8) Verbs of accusing, acquittiny, and condemming: as,

They accuse him of theft,

He was tried for treason and acquitted,
 2. be a deferclant).
 genitive of the person and the acc. of the thing: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { They accused him of impiety, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$=$ They spoke impiety ayainst him (кuт' aùrov̂).
They condemned him to death,

$=$ They jadyed death ayaiust him (кar' uúroî).
(9) Verbs followed in English by a eausal for, on account of: ass,

I envy you for your wistlom, $\zeta \eta \lambda \hat{\omega} \sigma \epsilon \tau \hat{\jmath}$ бофías.
(10) The verb, to be in the sense of to belory to: as, Seamenship is a matter of art, тò vavtıкòv ré $\chi$ v $\eta \mathrm{s}$ ćativ. T'o be one's own wustrơ, éavtov̂ eival.

This idiom translates the phrases, It is the pert, duty, mark, characteristic of : as,

It is the perit of proulence to remain ret peace,


Exercise 15.

1. Such a one needs nothing. 丷. Most people listen with pleasure to abuse of others. 3. It is in any one's power to find fault. 4. The poor inatgine that all men despise them.
2. Some they condemned to exile, others to death. 6. They would not even touch his hand. 7. He said that he was holding a wolf by the ears. 8. They will exclude the enemy from the sea. 9. He will rob them first of their freedom and then of their lives. 10. They said they would try the life of virtue. 11. He never forgot the friends of former days. 12. War is not a matter of arms but of money. 13. Is it not likely that the best counsels will emanate from the best men? 14 . It is the proof of a great general to conquer the enemy in the field, but of a greater to make a good use of victory. 15. This day will be the beginning of sorrows for Hellas.

## § 16.-THE DATIVE.

1. The fundamental notion of the dative is rest at or connection with.
2. The English to or for is usually expressed by the dative, except after verbs of motion ( $\$ 2.7$ ): as,


Every tyrant is hostile to liberty,



3. Verbs followed in English ly with usually take the dative in Greek: as,



 celightect with (ÿooput).

So too, On equal terms ( $\dot{\epsilon} \kappa \tau o \hat{v}$ й $\sigma o v$ ), the stome as (ó av̉zos): as,
They were on equal terms with us,

They were armed with the same arms as C'yrus,

t. The following verbs also govern the dative:
(1) Impersonals: as,

It concerns all, $\pi \hat{\alpha} \sigma \iota$ пролйкєє.

(2) To be in the sense of to belory to: as,


 as,


5. Couse, manner, and instrument are expressed hy the dative: as,


He killed him with a savorl, dлє́ктєшєv aíton şigea.
So too, in ( $=$ in respect to) is expressed by the dative: as,
Stroney in boty, סvvatòs cópute.
6. The dative is used to denote acompaniment, but only of military forces: as,

So too, They toole three ships, crous umel all,


This is called the dutive of accompeniment.
7. A dative is added to comparatives and superlatives to define the degree of difference: as,


This is called the dative of difference.
8. The agent after a passive verb is expressed by the dative, instead of by ino and the genitive, with
(1) The perfect and pluperfect passive.
( 2 ) Verbals in $\tau$ ́́os: as,
This has been proved by me, тойто $\delta \epsilon \delta \dot{\eta} \lambda \omega \tau \alpha i ́ h o t$.

9. Time when-when the time is definite-is expressed by the dative: as,

He came on the third day, $\bar{\eta} \lambda \theta \epsilon \tau \tilde{\eta} \tau \rho \dot{\tau} \tau \eta \dot{\eta} \mu \epsilon \rho_{\rho} a$.
10. The dative of a personal pronom is used to denote that the person to whom the pronoun refers has some special interest in the action of the verb: as,

Attent to this, pray, тросє́ $\chi є \tau \epsilon \nu о \hat{\nu} \tau$ тои́т $\omega$ роь.
Who among your friends is dead?

This is called the ethic dative.
11. The following are idiomatic uses of the dative:



I huve nothing to do with you, oủס̇̀v époì kaì roí.
Exerche 16.

1. They held that a man wats mot born for himself but for his comntry. 2. You were in the same place as he was. 3.

An exile's property belongs to the state. 4. Men often err through ignorance. 5 . He died of the plague in the fourth year of the war. 6. Preparations have been made by both armies. 7. In my judgment at least, her brother is much more skilful. 8. We have nothing to do with him. 9. Has the stranger departed, pray? 10. There is a town on the right as you enter the gulf. 11. People said that the Thebans were approaching with a large army. 12. He thought that the king would fight with us on that day. 13. It is the part of a good citizen to consider what is expedient for his country. 14. He will follow the customs of his own land.

## § 17.-THE ACCUSATIVE.

1. The fundamental notion of the accusative is motion to.
2. Many intransitive verbs become transitive when compounded with a preposition : as,

Cross ( $\left.\delta \alpha \beta \beta i^{\prime} \omega\right)$, coast along ( $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \pi \lambda \epsilon ́ \omega$ ), transyress (тара-
 ( $\left.\dot{\alpha} \pi \nu \delta \delta \delta \rho \rho_{\sigma}^{\sigma} \kappa \omega\right): ~ a s, ~$

They crossed the river by night,

Our ancestors never aroided danger,

3. Many verbs and verb phrases that are intransitive in English are transitive in Greek: as,

Guard against ( $\phi v \lambda a ́ t \tau о \mu ц \iota$ ), sucur ly (ö $\mu v \nu \mu)$ ), feel confident



He swore by the gods thrit he filt no fear of death,

4. The adverbs $\nu \dot{\eta}, y e s, b y$ and $\mu a ́, n o, b y$ are tollowed by ne accusative : as,

Yes, by Zeus, v̀̀ тòv $\Delta i ́ a$.

5. Verbs meaning to ask for (air' $\omega$ ), ask a question ( $\dot{\epsilon} \rho \omega \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \omega$ ),

 ives in the active, and in the passive the accusative of the jing: as,

Many ask me for food, mod入oí $\mu \in$ бîtov airov̂ouv.
He teaches the boys nothing, rov̀s raî $\alpha$ as ovidev $\delta \iota \delta \alpha^{\prime} \sigma \kappa \epsilon \iota$.
They deprived them of their swords,

They say the worst things of each other,

He did great injury to the country,


They were deprived of their swords, $\dot{\alpha} \phi \eta \rho \in \theta^{\prime} \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$ rà $\xi i \varphi \eta$.
Note.--Even verbs that govern the dative and accusative may take an accusative of the thing in the passive: as,

6. Many verbs are followed by an accusative of kindred form or meaning: as,

They fought a battle and won a victory,

He was sick with a dise ase, є̈кацє vórov.
This is called the coynate accusative.

7．The accusative is joined to nouns，adjectives，and verbs， to limit or define their meaning ：as，

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { They were Greeks in name only, }
\end{aligned}
$$

> He was haulsome in person, $\kappa \alpha \lambda \grave{s}{ }^{\eta} \nu$ то̀ $\sigma \hat{\omega} \mu a$.
> What shall I do with him?

This is called the accusative of limitation．
8．An accusative is often used as an adverb：as，
 то入入á）；at last，тédos；at all，úpүү́r（after a negative）；in th＇s．火ау，тойто⿱ то̀ тоо́тоу．

9．The accusative is used to denote deration or time and extent of space ：as，

He remained there five days，

Platcea is seventy furlonys from Thebes，


Exprecise 17.
1．Truth will at last prevail．2．They will teach him this art．3．He hid his face from us．4．Has he not had his office taken from him？5．They were bound hand and foot （acc．pl．）．6．I will put my own doak upon him．7．The cavalry crossed the mountains in the midnle of winter．8．This truce lasted three whole months． 9 ．In this way you will live the best life．10．Guard against your own friends． 11．The great harbour is forty furlongs from the city． 12 ． Many slaves ran away from their masters during this war． 13．He did not conceal his opinion from the country． 14.

They said that the slave was by descent a Lydian. 15. The Athenians allegel that they were for the most part autochthonous. 16. They have deprived our allies of liberty. 17. It is better to ail in body than in mind.

## § 18.-THE PREPOSITION.

1. The meaning of a preposition is largely determined by the fundamental notion of the case that follows it.

Thus, $\pi a \rho a ́$ is beside; but $\pi a \rho a ̀ ~ \tau o \hat{v} \pi o \tau \alpha \mu o \hat{v}$ is from (beside) the river ; $\pi \alpha \rho \grave{̀} \tau \tilde{\varrho} \pi о \tau \alpha \mu \tilde{\imath}$, at the river ; $\pi \alpha \rho \grave{~ т о ̀ v ~ \pi о т \alpha \mu o ́ v, ~ t o ~(o r ~}$ along) the river.
2. A verb of motion is often followed ly a preposition of rest, and vice versa a verb of rest by a preposition of motion : as,


This is called the pregnant construction of the preposition.
Prepositions witil Genitive.
3. The following prepositions govern the genitive only:
(1) 'Avtí, instead of: as,

He became a slave insteal of a king,

(2) 'ATo, from (from the outsite of): as,

He came from the city, $\hat{\eta} \lambda \theta \epsilon \mathcal{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \pi o ̀ ~ \tau \hat{\eta} s \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega \mathrm{~s}$.

(3) 'Eк ( $\epsilon \mathcal{\xi}$, before a vowel), out of, from, on: as,

He drove them out of the comatry,


They kent the feast from that time,

They will be on equal terms with us,

(4) Про́, before, in preference to: as,

Before this war they effected nothing great,

I will not honour man before the truth,

(5) "Avev, without: as,

There were ten thousand hoplites, aprert from those in the garrisons,

(6) "Evєка, for the sake of (put after its case): as, He flatters the tyrant for gain,

(i) ${ }^{2} \mathrm{E} \xi \omega$, outside of: as,

The buttle took place outside of the walls,

(§) Mєтаद彑́, between: as,
It was about ten years betwom this date and that,

(9) Mé $\chi \rho$, as far as, until: as,

The ground sloped right up to the city,

Until this time the battle was even,

(10) $\Pi \lambda \eta^{\prime} \nu$, except : as,

No one was present except me, ov̉סєis $\pi \alpha \beta \hat{\eta} \nu \pi \lambda \eta ̀ \nu \dot{\epsilon} \mu o \hat{u}$.

## Prepositions with Dative.

4. The following prepositions govern the dative only:
(1) ' ${ }^{\prime} v$, in. (a) In, at (of place or time): as,

There was at this time in Athens a large supply of young men,

The Spartans were defeated at Leuctra,

(b) On: as, On the right hand, on the left hand,

(c) Among: as, He is honoured amony gods aud men,

(2) $\mathbf{\Sigma} \dot{v} v$ (Éviv in old Attic), with, along with: as,

IIe was educated with his brother,

They managed his affairs with justice,

You will do it to your own advantage,


## Prepositions with Accusative.

5. The following prepositions govern the accusative only:
(1) 'Avín, up.
(a) $U_{p}$ : as, Up stream, ủvì jóov.
(b) liy (distributively): as, By threes, àvò $\tau \rho \in i \hat{s}$.
They marched at the rate of five parasangs a day,
 I'hey stood in compmies of one hametred each,

(-) Eis ( $\dot{\text { s }}$, in Thucydides), iuto. (a) Into or to: as,
He threw himself into the fortress,



To the temple of Zeus, '̇s tò $\Delta$ tós (sc. ípoóv).
Su too, The ambussudors spoke before the people,

(b) Towerds (of feelings): as,

They had frieudly feelings towards both,

(c) At, upon: as,

They mude descents upon the istaud,

(d) At, on (of a point of time) : as,

They will arrive by the third day,

(e) For: as,

Ile did not spend morey on any other pleasure,

( $f$ ) With respect to, for: as,

(g) About (with numerals) : as,

(3) ' $\Omega_{\mathrm{s}}$, to (of persons only) : as,


Exercise 18.

1. A thick darkness hangs in front of truth. 2. He is a lion among sheep. 3. I was deceived in you. 4. He drew them up on the plain. 5. They came to him four at a time. 6. They brought the city to terms. 7. You shall know in time. 8. This history has been composed as a possession for all time. 9. They came to Argos with arms. 10. Was he fortunate with respect to his children? 11. They killed all the ambassadors except one. 12. They carried everything from the fields into the city. 13. You ate from the same table. 14. Shall we sail up the river? 15. He hid the gold in the earth. 16. They deposited the spoil in the temple. 17. They used waggons instead of a rampart. 18. He will do anything for praise. 19. Few out of a large number were saved. 20. They had war instead of peace. 21. He gave them pay for the fleet. 22. They did not receive him into the city. 23. They fought a battle before the gates. 24. It was about one huodred years from that time. 25. It was about fifty years between the retreat of Xerxes and this war. 26. He sent them to the king. 27. Honour your parents before all men. 28. Nature without education is blind. 29. Remain with us matil evening. 30. Without leaders nothing great will be effected.

## § 19.-THE PREPOSITION (Continued).

Prepositions with Genitive ani Accusative.
The following prepositions govern both the genitive and the accusative:

1. $\Delta t i ́, ~ t h r o n g h$.
(1) With genitive. (a) Through (of place and time): as, He went through the ranks, $\dot{\eta} \lambda \theta \epsilon \delta i \grave{\alpha} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \tau \dot{\xi} \xi \epsilon \omega \nu$.

They remained there through the whole night,


(b) Through (of the secondary agent) : as,

All this they did throngh your instrumentality,

(c) At a distance, at an interval of: as,

At intervals of ten battlements there were tovers,

They kept the feast every fifth year,

(2) With accusative. On account of : as,

All this they did on your account, $\pi a ́ v \tau \alpha$ таиิта є́ $\pi о i \not \eta \sigma a v$ סı̀̀ $\sigma \dot{\epsilon}$.
Why did they escape unless through his clelay?

2. Katá, dow'.
(l) With genitive. (a) Down from: as,

(b) Down upon: as,

He pours water upon his hands,

(c) Against: as,

They spoke all mamuer of evil against me,

(d) Down into, beneath: as,

(2) Witif accusative. (a) Down: :is,

Down stream, кuтù jóov.
(b) Down along, over, through, in (of place and time): as, By sea and land, катѝ $\gamma \hat{\eta} \nu$ каї кат̀̀ $\theta \dot{\alpha} \lambda \alpha \sigma \sigma \alpha \nu$. They wancler over the city, $\pi \lambda \alpha \nu \hat{\omega \nu \tau \alpha \iota ~ к а т \grave{~} \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \pi o ́ \lambda \iota \nu . ~}$
There were people in the fields,

This was the most important event that occurred during the war,
 oceurred as the greatest thing).
(c) Over against, at (of place and time), contemporary with : as,

They fought opposite the camp,
є́ $\mu$ и́Хоуто кат̀̀ то̀ $\sigma \tau \rho \alpha \tau о ́ \pi \epsilon \delta о \nu . ~$
They assembled at the specified time,

He was contemporary with me, кат' $\bar{\epsilon} \mu \grave{\jmath} \hat{\eta} \nu$.
(d) According to, with reference to: as,

According to Pindar, каг̀̀ Mívঠupov.
They sent one hundred ships in accordance with the terms of the alliance,

So too: To the lest of one's ability, калà סv́vaцıv. Public affairs, т̀̀ кат̀̀ т̀̀v $\pi o ́ \lambda \iota \nu$. Military affairs, т̀̀ кат̀̀ $\pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \mu о \nu$. T'o take by storm, è єєîv катѝ кри́тоs. To retreat with all speed,

(e) T'o be compared with, in proportion to, for: as

This is not to be compared with that, тои̂то ой кат' '̇кєivó '̇́бт兀v.
The arms were too many for the number of the killed,

(f) Jiy (distribntively): as, One l!, (ume, кat' éva. Daty,

3. Metú, with (of closer connection than ovev).
(1) With genitive: With, on the side of : as,

They fought with us against Thebes,
 They won their empire with great labour,

(2) With accusative: Ajter: as,

4. ' $\mathrm{Y} \pi \epsilon_{\rho} \rho$, above.
(I) With genitive. (a) Above: as,

This spot lay immediately above the city,

(b) Insteud of: as,

They put stares on the ships instent of themselves,

(c) On behalf of, for : as,

(2) Wirn accusative: Above (of measure) : as,

He was superior to all in strencth,

This is quite beyond us,

Exercise 19.

1. Dead men, as Plutareh says, do mot bite. 2. The older men are now on our side. 3. That was beyond his strength. 4. He is not honoured on his own aceount, but on account of
the distinction of his ancestors. 5. They will not be so zealous to incur danger for others. 6. He took many ships during the voyage. $\%$. He is willing to die for his country. 8. They threw themselves down from the wall. 9. There is a harbour just above the ridge. 10. They fled through the city. 11. Rain fell throughout the night. 12. On this account they were sailing across the sea. 13. Six hundred talents came in yearly. 14. Things at the greatest distance are most admired. 15. I wish to take counsel with you. 16. The battle will be for country, freedom, and empire. 17. They were saved through your instrumentality. 18. He was the most powerful man of his time. 19. Others were scattered over the rest of Greece. 20. After the second invasion they were angry with Pericles. 21. They sat down by twos and threes. 22. He left nothing untried against me. 23. These islands lie over against Euboca. 24. I will reply in his stead. 25. They poured water upon our heads. 26. As firr as he is concerned, the day is already won. 27. After this, they ravaged your fields. 28. He lived according to nature and his own judgment. 29. Individually and collectively they assented. 30. That was a calamity too great for tears.

## § 20.-THE PREPOSITION (Contimued).

Prepositions with Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.
The following prepositions govern the genitive, dative, and accusative:

1. 'A $\mu \phi$ í, about ( rarely with genitive or dative in prose). Wirn accusative: About (of mumerals; = $\boldsymbol{\text { mis, but usually }}$ followed by the article) : as,

He wets celoont fifty yeur:s old when he died,


So, too, with names of persons : as,
Plato and his school, oi ả $\mu \phi \grave{\imath}$ П $\Pi$ 人́т $\omega \nu \alpha$.
2. 'Emi, on.
(1) With genitive. (، 1 ) $\mathrm{O}_{n}$ : as,

There were many wounded men on the ships,

(b) Over, in charge of: as,

Those at the head of afficirs, oi $\dot{\epsilon} \pi i \quad \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \pi \rho \alpha \gamma \mu \dot{\tau} \tau \omega \nu$.

(c) Off, near: as,

These islands lie off Chios,

He reduced all the parts on the borders of Thrace,

(d) To (=on to): as,

(e) $B y$ (with reflexives): as,

( $f$ ) Deep (military term): as,
He drew them up three deep,

(g) Before (=coram): as,

Me stated ore outh before wituesses,

(h) In the time of: as,

(i) After (of naming) : as,

(j) On the occasion of, at: as,

You have shown me good-will at many trials,

(2) Witil dative. (a) On: as,

The camp was on the mountain,

Many pride themselves on high birth,

(b) With: as,

He drank water witn his food,

(c) In the power of: as,

We shall be in the king's power, $\gamma \epsilon \nu \eta \sigma o ́ \mu \epsilon \theta \alpha$ є̇ $\pi i \grave{\beta} \beta \alpha \sigma \lambda \epsilon i$.
(d) In : as,

They caught him in the act,

(c) With a view to, for: as,

We are allies, but not for the enslavement of Greece,

( $f$ ) On condition: as,
They capitulated on the following terms, $\sigma v \nu \epsilon ́ \beta \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$ є̇ $\pi \grave{\imath} \tau 0 \hat{\imath} \sigma \delta \epsilon$.
(3) Witil accusative. (a) Unon (after verbs of motion): as,

(b) To: as,



(c) As far as: as,

Their territory reaches down to the sea,

(d) Against: as,

They marched against the Persiuns,

(e) Over, for (of place and time): as,

Over a wide space, є́ $\pi i \grave{~ \pi o \lambda v ́ ~(o r ~ f o r ~ a ~ l o n g ~ t i m e) . ~}$
They ravaged the conntry for the spuce of ten days,

(f) $\operatorname{For}(=$ in search of $):$ as,

He went off to procure another army, $\dot{\alpha} \pi \hat{j} \lambda \theta \epsilon \nu \dot{\epsilon} \pi \pi^{\prime} \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \eta \nu \sigma \tau \rho \alpha \tau \iota \alpha v$.
3. Mapú, beside.
(1) With genitive. (a) From: as,

They came from the king, 六 $\lambda \theta o \nu \pi a \rho \grave{\alpha} \beta a \sigma \iota \lambda \epsilon ́ \omega s$.
(b) $B y$ ( $=\boldsymbol{i \pi o}$ ) : as,

They are filled with wisdom by him, $\tau \hat{\eta} \mathrm{\sigma}$ бофías $\pi \alpha \rho^{\prime} \alpha$ ủrồ $\pi \lambda \eta \rho \circ \hat{v} \nu \tau \alpha$.
(2) Witil Dative. (a) At, near, among: as,

They remained neerr their stuips, тарà taîs vavaiv є̌ $\mu \epsilon \iota v a \nu$.
So too: At the court of C'yrus, тарà Kúpu. Before julyes, тарѝ ठıкабтаîs.
(b) With: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ikey had great influpmee with him, }
\end{aligned}
$$

(c) In the works of : as,

In the works of IIomer or of Plato,

(3) Witio accusative. (a) To (= to beside): as,

They sent ambassadors to him,

They came within a little of perishing, $\pi \alpha \rho \grave{a} \mu \iota \kappa \rho o ̀ \nu \hat{\eta} \lambda \theta о \nu \dot{\alpha} \pi \nu \theta \alpha \nu \epsilon i v(=$ to beside a little).

So too: Ile almost escaped, тарà $\mu \iota \kappa \rho o ̀ v ~ \delta \iota ́ ́ \phi v \gamma \epsilon \nu . ~ T o ~ b e ~$ superior by far, $\pi \alpha \rho a ̀ ~ \pi o \lambda ̀ ̀ ~ \pi \epsilon \rho \iota \epsilon \epsilon \ell \epsilon ́ \sigma \theta a l$. To esteem as little, as nothìng, $\pi \alpha \rho \grave{a} \mu \iota \kappa \rho o ̀ \nu, \pi a \rho ’$ оvं $\delta \grave{\epsilon} \nu \tau i \theta \epsilon \sigma \theta \alpha<$.
(b) Beyonel, contrary to: as,

That was beyond his strength,

Many things happen contrary to expectation, $\pi 0 \lambda \lambda \grave{a} \gamma i \gamma \nu \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota \pi \alpha \rho a ̀ ~ \delta o ́ g a v$.
So too: Undeservedly, $\pi a \rho \grave{\alpha} \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \dot{a} \mathcal{S}_{i}^{\prime} a \nu . ~ I n ~ v i o l a t i o n ~ o f ~ t h e ~$ laws, тарà zoùs vópovs.
(c) Besides: as,

It is something else besides all these,

(l) In comparison with ( $=$ prae) : as,

In comparison with the other animals ive live as gods,

(r) Because of, oviuy to ( = along of ) : as,

It was owing to you that this happened,

(f) During, at the time of : as,

He rlicl not rucuse me at the time the crimes were committed,


Exercise 20.

1. It was not so in my day. 2. We can do it by ourselves. 3. They lost about a thousand men. 4. And on the present oceasion the opinion naturally prevailed. 5. Will they act in violation of the treaty? 6. This gold they used for their own satety. 7. Many pride themselves upon their wealth. 8. Compared to wisdom, everything else he counted as nothing. 9. I have lived among you during all my life. 10. It will be in their power to attack us. 11. This has happened because of his carelessness. 12. You put up at my house. 13. I went to him for the interest. 14. He momited upon the wall. 15. They earry loads upon their heads. 16. Cities flourish in time of peace. 17. They made aflidavit before the judges. 18. He was restored on speeified conditions. 19. God will not accept gifts from the wicked. 20. Unexpeeted success makes us fools. 21. In the days of the first kings the city rose to a great height of power. 22. He shall be named after his father. 23. This is true even in extreme cases. 24. They went on board and sailed away home. 25 . It extended over the greater part of the earth. 26. It was done for your good. 27. They marched against the city. 28. They shall have strength sutficient for their labours. 29 . They were scattered over the country in search of phunder.

## §こ1.-TLIE PREPOSITION (Comtinued).

The following prepositions also govern the genitive, dative, and atcusative:

1. Hepí, about.
(1) Witil genitive. (a) About, for: as,

We are not contemling for equal stakes, oủ $\pi \epsilon \rho \grave{\imath} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \stackrel{\imath}{\iota} \sigma \omega \nu$ ủ $\gamma \omega \nu \iota \zeta u ́ \mu \epsilon \theta a$.
(b) Abont, concerning: as,
$I$ shall be compelled to speak about myself,

(c) With regard to: as,

So the matter stood with regard to this affair,

(d) About, worth: as,

The Spartans valued discipline highly, oi $\Lambda а к \epsilon \delta а \iota \mu о ́ v \iota o \iota ~ к о ́ \sigma \mu о \nu ~ \pi \epsilon \rho i ̀ ~ \pi о \lambda \lambda о \hat{~ \epsilon ̇ \pi о \iota о и ̂ \nu т о ~(~}=$ considered it about an important matter).
 highly, $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ i $\pi \epsilon$ є́oтоv. Above everything, $\pi \epsilon \rho i ̀ \pi \alpha v \tau o ́ s . ~ L i t t l e, ~$ $\pi \epsilon р і$ ó $\lambda i ́ \gamma o v$.
(2) With dative. For (with•verbs of fearing) : as, They feared for the safety of those without,

(3) With accusative. (a) About, around, near (of place and time) : as,

There should be sentries around a camp, фv́дакаs $\delta \epsilon i ̂ ~ \pi \epsilon \rho i ̀ ~ \sigma \tau \rho а т о ́ \pi \epsilon \delta о \nu ~ \epsilon i ̉ i ~ \alpha u . ~$
About the first sleep, $\pi \epsilon \rho \stackrel{\imath}{\text { тò }} \nu \pi \rho \hat{\omega} \tau о \nu \nu ँ \pi \nu o \nu$.
He happened to be near the place,

So too: Be busy with something, eivat $\pi \epsilon \rho i ́ \tau \iota$.
(b) With regard to, affecting: as,

They have mule a mistake that affects themselves, $\dot{\eta} \mu \alpha \rho т \eta ́ \kappa \alpha \sigma \iota \pi \epsilon \rho і$ є́avтои́s.
2. IIpós, before.
(1) Witil Genitive. (a) Towards, in the direction of: as, They are encamped in the direction of Olynthus,

(b) Before, in the eyes of: as,

This is just in the eyes even of the gods,

(c) biy (in adjurations): as,
$I$ beseech you by the gorls, $\pi$ рós $\sigma \epsilon \theta \epsilon \hat{\omega} \nu$ iкєтєviш (Notice the position of the pronoun).
(d) Un the side of (of descent): as,

On the futher's side he is an Athrouiun,

(e) On the side off, for the advantaye of: as,

This law is for the advantage of the rich,

(f) From, at the hands of: as,

I'e suffered shameful treatment at yonr hourls,

(g) Like: as,

It is like a women to do it,

(2) Witil Dative. (a) Near: as,

They fought a sea-fight neur the shore, ċvav $\mu a ́ \chi \eta \sigma a \nu \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \tau \tilde{\eta} \gamma \tilde{n}$.
(b) Upon: as,

They do unt fie their minds mpon realities,

(c) In addition to, besides: as,

In addition to this he ures blind,
$\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \tau а u ́ t o t s ~ \tau u ф \lambda o ̀ s ~ \eta \supsetneq v . ~$
(3) With accusative. (a) To: as,

They advanced to the rampart, Є́ $\chi \dot{\omega} \rho \eta \sigma \alpha \nu \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \tau o ̀ ~ \tau \epsilon i ̂ \chi o s . ~$
(b) Towards: as,

This island lies towards the north,

(c) Against, in reply to: as,

This reply has been made to him,

(d) With (after verbs of agreeing, etc.) : as,

They made a treaty with him,

(e) With respect to, concerning: as,

It has nothing to do with Dionysus,


Military affairs, ז̀̀ $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \tau o ̀ v ~ \pi o ́ \lambda ~ \lambda \epsilon \mu \nu . ~$
By force, $\pi$ fòs $\beta$ íav.
(f) With respect to, for (of purpose): as,

They are suitable for the present mipose,

So too: To speate so as to plcase or anger,

(g) With ispect to, accoreling to, in view of: as,

They deliberated in the light of their present circumstences,

(h) Compared with ( $=$ with a reference to) : as,

Compared with their reputation their power was small,

(i) In consequence of: as,

In conseqnence of the message he delayed,

3. 'Y Yó, under.
(1) With gexitive. (a) Under, beneath: as, There are courts beneath the earth,

(b) By (of the agent after the passive): as,
 They were overuhelmmed by the calamity,

(2) Withi dative. Under, under the power of: as, The wild beasts are under the dominion of mun,
 You will fall into the power of the king, $\gamma \epsilon \nu \dot{\sigma} \sigma \epsilon \sigma \theta \epsilon$ úmò $\beta a \sigma \iota \lambda \epsilon \hat{\imath}$.
(3) Wirli accusative. (a) Under (of motion or extension): as,

They inhabited the acropolis and the parts. beneath it, ,

(b) About (of time): as, Abont the same time thay spht ont ane humbed shijs,

2. Prepositions in compesition, when theip maning rematins
unchanged, govern the same case as out of eomposition ; 'uvti, however, usually governs not the genitive but the dative: as,

It is ten furlongs from the city,

The piles rose above the sea,



## Exercise 21.

1. It is like the Spartan character to prefer brevity. 2. Do they fear for the safety of the place? 3. He fixes his mind on something else. 4. There are villages towards the East, West, and South. 5. We were the first i\& 48,5 ) to resist them. 6. They were at peace with us. 7. Father fought against son. 8. Wherefore were they angry unless in consequence of their defeat? 9 . What is it useful for? 10 . Compared with $i t$, all else is nothing. 11. They fell upon the enemy at once. 12. He came at night-fall. 1:3. They delayed near the city. 14 . We were surrounded by the enemy. 15. It is not large at its source. 16. I have heard nothing about him. 17. He considered honour of no account. 18. Not for all the gold beneath the earth! 19. It was not to their advantage to attack desperate men. 20. Everything is judged according to the result. 21. He was mad with drink. 22 . They escaped to the camp. 23. With regard to that, I ann at a loss. 24. They were reconciled with one another. 25. He brought the country under his dominion. 26. The contest will be for the noblest prizes. 27. I beseech you by your parents. 28. Many ships were present in addition to our own. 29. Mis acts do not correspond with his words. 30. It does not concern me.

## § 22.-TIME AND PLACE.

1. Time when -when the time is indefinite - and time within which are expressed by the genitive, whether with or without an attribute: as,

Flowars bloom in the spring, тì üv $\theta \eta \eta_{\eta}^{\eta} \rho o s \theta_{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \epsilon$.

2. The definite article is used with this genitive after numeral and other adverbs denoting recurrence : as,

Many times a month, mo入入áкıs tov̂ $\mu \eta v o ́ s$.

3. Time when-when the time is definite-is expressed by the dative: as,

On thut day, є̇кєivŋ тi! $\dot{\eta} \mu \dot{\epsilon} \rho q$.


4. Instead of the dative of definite time, the preposition $\dot{\epsilon} v$ is used :
(1) With all nouns except day, night, month, year, and the names of festivals : as,


(2) With all nouns-except the name of festivals-used without an attribute : as,

> In the night, iv гuктí.

But, At the Olympic yames, 'Oגveriots.
5. Duration of time is expressed by the accusative: as,

They worked for many days,

6. An ordinal-with or without a demonstrative-is used to denote a period extending up to the present: as,

They have been marching ten days,

We came out three years ago,

7. Motion to and motion from are expressed by prepositions : as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { He went to Athens, } \bar{\eta} \lambda \theta \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \nu \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \mathrm{s} \text { тàs 'A } \theta \text { 'ivas. }
\end{aligned}
$$

8. Place where is usually expressed by $\epsilon^{\epsilon} v$ : as, At Sparta,




Exercise 22.

1. Next day they began to march across the plain. 2. They entered the village by might. 3. At that time our fleet was in the gulf. 4. We defeated the Persians at Marathon in the second year of the seventy-second Olympiad. 5. He dismantled our walls twenty years ago. 6. The same summer they invalled Attica. 7. They were compelled to send a garrison to Eretria. 8. For three days the fleet sailed along the coast. 9. He paid the interest into the bank every month. 10. On the thirl day he went to Sparta. 11. Many prodigies were seen in the sky at this time. 12. Flowers bloom there even in winter. 13. The place had ahrealy been besieged ten months. 1.4. He fled from $\Lambda$ thens to Thebes. 15. He lived at Thebes till his death.

## §23.-COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE.

1. Comparatives-and words that imply comparison-are followed in Greek by the genitive : as,

Nothing is more shameless thun iymorence,


They were twice as numerous as we, $\delta \iota \pi \lambda a ́ \sigma c o \iota ~ \grave{\eta} \mu \hat{\omega} \nu \bar{\eta} \bar{\jmath} \sigma \alpha v$.

2. The conjunction $\ddot{\eta}$, than, may be used instead of the genitive and must be used instead of it, if the noun that follows the comparative is alrealy in the genitive or dative: as,

IIe sells it at less than ten drachmus,

Ile does more for us than for you, $\pi \lambda \epsilon i \omega \dot{\eta} \mu \hat{i} \nu \pi \rho \tilde{\tau}_{\tau \tau \epsilon \epsilon} \ddot{\eta} \dot{i} \mu \hat{\nu} \nu$.

Note.-"H, than, takes the same case after it as before it.
 numerals are usually indeclinable and do not affect the case of the numeral: as,

They killed more than three hundied,
 terfecerunt).
4. The English too, rather, somewhet, very, with an adjertive, are expressed in Greek by the eomparative: ass,

The ansucer was rather fiep,

5. The comparative is often used as in English instead of the positive: as,

They make the worse appear the better reason,

The young, the wise, oi vє'ít $\epsilon \rho \circ$, oi $\sigma о ф \dot{\prime} \tau \epsilon \rho \circ$.
It is not good policy to do it, ở $\gamma$ à $\rho$ ä $\mu \epsilon \iota \nu o v ~ \tau o v ̂ \tau o ~ \pi o 七 \epsilon i ̂ \nu ~(l i t . ~ a ~ b e t t e r ~ t h i n g) . ~$.
 great to, $\mu \epsilon!\zeta \omega \nu \ddot{\eta} \ddot{\omega} \sigma \tau \epsilon$ with an infinitive: as,

A calamity too great for tears,

A corpse of superhuman size,
$\nu \epsilon \kappa \rho o ̀ s ~ \mu \epsilon i \zeta \omega \nu \nu \ddot{\eta} \kappa a \tau^{\top}{ }^{\alpha} \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi о \nu$.
They are too young to know,

7. The superlative is used to express the English very, extremely, etc., with an adjective : as,

8. The following words are added as intensives to the su-
 Sívaцаи) ; єї тьs каі äддоs, above every one: as,
 As quickly as possible, is $\tau a ́ \chi \iota \sigma \tau a$.
$I$ will send as muny ships as possible, $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \mu \psi \omega$ öт兀 $\pi \lambda \epsilon \dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau a s$ vav̂s ( $\delta \dot{v} v a \mu \alpha \iota$ ). He lus benefited us more than any man has,

9. Other idioms of the comparative and superlative are:
(a) W’ilh more spued thene wisdom, таұи́тєра $\ddot{\eta}$ бочө́тєра.
(b) They became more powerful that ever,


(c) He was more powerful than any of his predecessors,

(d) Consider nothing superior to justice, $\mu \eta \delta \grave{\epsilon} \nu \pi \epsilon \rho i ̀ \pi \lambda \epsilon ́ \sigma v o s ~ \pi o t o v ̂ ~ \pi \rho o ̀ ~ \tau o u ̂ ~ \delta \iota к a i ́ v v . ~$
(e) It was cruel to destroy a whole city ruther than the guilty,


Exercise 23.

1. Silence is better than speech. 2. They were more numerous than brave. 3 . He gave more trouble to the enemy than any other general. 4. The task is too great for human strength. 5 . 'The cavalry alone killed more than six hundred. 6. They raised as large a fleet as possible. 7. We killed many times our own number. 8. Nothing is more cruel than envy. 9. It is not bad policy to hear a thing over and over again. 10. Necessity is stronger than Nature. 11. He is too loyal to desert us. 12. He has more wealth than honesty (use adjs.). 13. If any one was wise, it was he. 14. He ran faster than I. 15. I have fought with better men than you. 16. We are chosen to help the weak.
§ 24.-THE TENSES.
2. The present tense represents an action as going on now : as, I write or am uritiny, $\gamma \boldsymbol{\mu} \mathbf{u}^{\prime} \omega$.
3. The present is used idiomatically
(1) To express an attempt : as,

They are trying to persuude you to desert Athens,

This is called the present of the attempt.
(コ) In narration, of past time : as,
The seme summer they sent out one hundred ships,


This is called the historic present.
(3) With adverbs of past time, for the English perfect: as, I have been doing this for a long time,

3. "Нкш, I have come, and oi" $\chi о \mu \iota, I$ have gone, have a preseat form and perfect meaning ; єíl, I shall go, a present form and future meaning.
4. The imperfect represents an action as going on in past

5. The imperfect is used idiomatically
(1) To express an incomplete, continuous, or habitual action : as,

He used to give them ten drachmas a month,

Thay continued to lay waste the land for many rlays,

(2) To express an attempt: as,

He tried to back out of his words,

(3) With adverbs of past time, for the English phuperfect: as,
$I$ had been doing it for a long time,

6. The future represents an action going on in future time : cs, I shall write or be writing, $\gamma^{\text {púqus. }}$

It is often used as a polite command : as,

7. The aorist represents an action as occurring at some in-


As opposed to the imperfect, which is the tense of description, the aorist is the tense of narrution: as,

He went up and began to teach,

8. The aorist is used for the English pluperfect
(1) When simply marking precedence in time: as,

They hul wished to revoll even bojore the war,


When they houl raised a trophy they sailed away,

9. The aorist is used for the English present
(l) Of what is just happening : as,
$I$ ame anused at your threats,

(\%) Of what usually happens: : is,
Many things hatpen, unexpectodly, $\pi о \lambda \lambda \grave{u} \pi \alpha \rho \grave{~ \delta o ́ g a v ~ \epsilon ̇ \gamma \epsilon ́ v є т о . ~}$

This is called the gromic aorist.
10. The perfect represents an action as completed now ; the pluperfect, an action as completed in some past time: as, $I$

11. The future-perfect is used
(1) To represent a future action continuing in its effects: as,

He shall be appointed to command us, $\pi \rho о \sigma \tau \epsilon \tau \alpha \dot{\varrho} \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota \stackrel{\alpha}{ } \rho \chi \epsilon \iota \nu \dot{\eta} \mu \omega \hat{\omega} \nu$.
(2) To represent a future action completed immediately: as, Speak and it shall be done immediately, фри́לє каì $\pi \epsilon \pi \rho \alpha ́ \xi є \tau \alpha \iota$.
(3) As the ordinary future of verbs with a perfect-passive form but present meaning: as, $\mu є ́ \mu \nu \eta \mu \iota, ~ I$ remember; fut. $\mu \epsilon \mu \nu \dot{\jmath} \sigma о \mu \alpha \iota . \quad$ Кє́кт $\eta \mu \alpha \iota, ~ I ~ p o s s e s s ; ~ f u t . ~ к є к т \eta ́ \sigma о \mu а \iota . ~$
12. The fut.-pf. act. is expressed by a periphrasis of the pf. part. of the verb with the fut. of $\epsilon i \mu i$ : as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { If we do this, we shall llave done our duty, }
\end{aligned}
$$

13. The seven Greek tenses are divided into primary and secondary. Thus:

Primary $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Pres. } \\ \text { Fut. } \\ \text { Perf. } \\ \text { Fut.-perf. }\end{array}\right.$
Secondary $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Impf. } \\ \text { Aor. } \\ \text { Plupf. }\end{array}\right.$
Exercise 24.

1. T came, I saw, $T$ conquered. 2. He is now trying to save them. 3. The country was inhabited in the time of Cecrops. 4. They went out and began to shout. 5. They returned to Athens whence they had come. 6. They did not dare to do it till threy had killed the king. 7. We began to blockade the city on the seventh day. 8. They will never possess empire. 9. You have come without arms. 10. Your minds will be adorned with all the virtues. 11. They had already
been waiting for a long time. 12. A smaller number often defeats a larger. 13. They have made an inroad into our territory. 14. We shall then have been left without friends. 15. He always imposed the severest penalties.

## § 25.-THE MOODS.

1. The suljunctive is used in simple sentences
(1) In exhortations, in the lst pers. sing. and plur. The negative is $\mu \eta^{\prime}$ : as,

Let us not foryet our former friends,

This is called the hortative suljunctive.
(2) In questions that imply deliberation: as,

What are we to do? $\boldsymbol{\tau} \boldsymbol{i}$ тоию $\mu \in \nu$; (=quid facianms?
This is called the deliderative subjunctive.
Note.-What ought we to have done? is ti xpîy motiv: (=quid faceremus?)

The deliberative subjunctive is also used after $\beta$ ovidet or $\theta$ é $\lambda \in \epsilon s$; as,

Do you wish that we should remain? $\theta$ ब́ $\lambda \epsilon เ s ~ \mu \epsilon ́ v \omega \mu \epsilon \nu$;
(3) With $\mu \dot{\eta}$ in prohibitions, for the imperative : as, Fear not, $\mu \grave{\eta} \delta \epsilon i \sigma \eta \tau \epsilon$.
Note.-If the present is usel in prohihitions, the imperative is used ; if the aorist, the suljunctive: as,

 in expressing in wish: as,

May I never be seen in your house!
$\mu \dot{\eta} \pi о т є \dot{\omega} \phi \theta \epsilon \dot{\epsilon} \eta \nu \pi \alpha \rho^{\prime} \dot{v} \mu \bar{i} \nu$

Its chief use, however, is as a secondary mood to the indicative and subjunctive: as,

I have come to see the fight,

I had come to see the fight,


Hence the important rule: The ind. or sulj. follows primary tenses ; the optat., secondary (\$ 24, 13).
3. The optative with ${ }_{\alpha} \nu$ is used as a weaker future or to make an assertion less positive: as,

$I$ should say that you are right,

4. The distinction of time is lost in the dependent moods of the aorist: as, Krnow thyself, $\gamma v \omega \hat{\omega} \iota \boldsymbol{\sigma \epsilon}$ avtóv.

Hence, in the dependent moods, while the present marks strictly the continuance of an action, the amist marks simply its occurrence and is much more usual than the present: as, $I$ wish to write, ßoúdopaı $\gamma \rho a ́ \psi a \iota$. But, $I$ quish to be writing (c.g., when he comes), Bovidopat $\gamma$ páфєıv.

So too: Do mot steal, $\mu \grave{\eta} \kappa \lambda \epsilon ́ \pi \tau \epsilon$ (of a habit), $\mu \grave{\eta} \kappa \lambda \epsilon \not \psi \eta s$ (of a particular act)
5. The idea of time, however, is expressed by the dependent moods of the aorist
(1) In oratio obliqua: as,


(2) When the participle stands for a man verb $(\$ 41,2)$ : as, He took the money and departed, $\lambda \alpha \beta \dot{\omega \nu} \tau \dot{\alpha} \chi р \dot{\mu} \mu a \tau \alpha \dot{\mu} \pi \hat{\eta} \lambda \theta \in \nu$.
6. The fut. opt. and the pf. opt. are never found except in oratio obliqua after secondary tenses ( $\$ 2.2,2$ ) : as,

He said that the cities would revolt,
 (or. recta $=\dot{\alpha} \pi \sigma \sigma \tau \eta \sigma o v \tau a l$, they will revolt).

Note.-As opposed to the infinitive, the other moods are called finite.

$$
\text { Exercise } 25 .
$$

(Use the moods of the coor. rather then those of the pres.)

1. Shall we speak or keep silent? 2. Let me rest my weary body. 3. Strike but hear. 4. Be ye angry and sin not. 5. Where shall I stand? 6. Let us adorn ourselves with simplicity. 7. He said that he would go away by night. 8. May you be more fortunate than I! 9. Do not do your country this wrong. 10. Where am I to turn? 11. Do you wish that we should go away? 12 . I should like to hear you sing. 13. Do not tell me that anything is more wonderful than man. 14. Thereupon he ordered them to give quater. 15. It was said that they had thrown poison into the cisterns.

## §26.-PASSIVE ANI) MIDDLE VOICE.

1. The following verls have a passive meaning and are followed by $\dot{u \pi}$ ó with the genitive of the agent: $\dot{\epsilon} \kappa \pi i \pi \pi \omega$, rem
 am put to flight (or prosecutod); ádísкодаи, am taken (passs. of
 composed and סúккєєри, (em (lisposeed).
2. The following verths have two perforets in the active voice, one a perfect active in meaning, the other a present passive :

| avoi ${ }^{\text {a }}$ vpe, open | 1st pf. <br>  | 2nd pf. $\dot{\alpha} \nu \epsilon^{\prime} \omega \gamma a$, stand open. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| є̇үєipo, waken |  | єं $\gamma \rho \dot{\gamma} \gamma \circ \rho a$, сти arreke, watch (over, $\pi \epsilon \rho \rho^{\prime}$ ) |
| ö $\lambda \lambda \nu \mu$, destroy <br> $\pi \dot{\eta} \gamma v v \mu \iota, f i x$ <br> ката́ $\boldsymbol{v} \boldsymbol{\mu}$, break | $\partial^{\prime} \lambda \omega \dot{\lambda} \boldsymbol{\prime} \epsilon \kappa \alpha$. | ӧ ${ }^{\prime} \omega \lambda \alpha$, perish. <br> $\pi \epsilon ́ \pi \eta \gamma \alpha$, am fixed, frozen. катє́єауа, am broken. |

3. The middle voice represents
(1) An action performed by the subject upon himself : as,


This is called the reflexive use of the middle.
(2) An action performed by the subject for limself : as,

> He chooses war, aipєîraı тòv $\pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \mu o v$
> $\quad(=$ takes for himself $)$.
(3) An action which the subject gets performed for himself, as:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I have my children tanght geometry, }
\end{aligned}
$$

4. The true reflexive use of the middle is rare unless where the verb gets a new meaning in the middle voice. Thus,

It is foumd in the following :-
$\pi \epsilon i \theta \omega$, persracte, M. obey; $\lambda$ ov́ $\omega$, wersh, M. brthe; até $\lambda \lambda \omega$, seur, M. go ; $\pi \alpha$ ט́w, muke to cease, M. cetase; mopeíw, make to go, M. go ; $\pi \epsilon р \alpha \iota^{\prime} \omega$, makie to cross, M. cross ; тi $\lambda \lambda \omega$, pluck, M.
 herp off; M. abstaim; т

 áma入入átт $\omega$, make to remore, M. remove, clepart ; $\pi \dot{\eta} \gamma v v \mu$, fir, M. congeal; $\lambda a v \theta u ́ v \omega$, cscape notice, M. forget ; í $\mathrm{q}^{\prime} \lambda \lambda \omega$, adorn, M. plume oneself; $\beta$ oviciw, alvise, M. take comnsel.

Exercise 26.

1. They have all been banished from the country. 2. Firm ice had formed upon the river. 3. He frightened others, even though afraid himself. 4. The stag bathed in the lake. 5. Do you wish us to abstain from all pleasures? 6. He said that all revelry would cease. 7. Do not pine away with sorrow for the child. \&. Do you think they are watching over our safety? 9. The gites of the temple stood open night and day. 10. My head is broken. 11. Shall we never persuade you to obey us? IO. Standing there, they erected a trophy. 13. He wished to take counsel with us. 14. Do not plume yourself upon your name. 15. He was put to death by his countrymen. 16. May all men so disposed speedily perish!

## § 27.-THE MIDDLE (Comtinuerl).

1. The middle is often used to express that the sulject performs an action for himself : as, uipéo, take, M. take for oneself, choose; aüpo, raise, M. tuhe on oneself, undertake ; Musós, hire out, let out, M. hire fir oneself; $\sigma \pi \epsilon ้ \delta \omega$, pour a libation, M. make a truce.

So too: $\theta$ civa vópovs, enact leus (for others) ; $\theta^{\prime} \epsilon \theta$ out vópous, enact laws (that one must obey oneself).
2. The middle is oceasionally used also to express that the subject gets an action performed for himself": as,
 prosecute ( $=$ have a name entered before the archon).
3. The following middle verbs use the aor. pass. instead of


 $\pi \epsilon \rho a \iota o ́ o \mu a \iota, ~ c r o s s, ~ \epsilon ่ \pi \epsilon \rho a \iota \omega ́ \theta \eta \nu, ~ I ~ c r o s s e d ; ~ \mu ' ́ \mu ф о \mu а \iota, ~ b l a m e, ~$ $\dot{\epsilon} \mu \dot{\epsilon} \mu \phi \theta \eta v, I$ blamed; $\dot{\alpha} \pi \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha ́ t \tau o \mu a \iota, ~ d e p a r t, ~ \dot{\alpha} \pi \eta \lambda \lambda \alpha ́ \gamma \eta \nu, I$ departed or got rid of.
4. The following futures are middle in form but passive in

 guarded; ípo入oүŋ́бомаи, I shall be confessed.
5. The following verbs are true deponents: $\delta$ '́ $\chi о \mu a \iota$, receive ;

 wish ( 1 a . $\epsilon$ ' $\beta$ ov $\lambda \dot{\eta} \theta \eta \nu$ ).

Exprcise 27.

1. Their mames will always be honoured by this country. 2. He practised all the virtues. 3. They have had a bronze statue of him made. 4. On the third day they crossed the river. 5. Besides this, the gods have ordained unwritten laws for man. 6. They made a truce with us for ( $\bar{\epsilon} \pi i+a c c$.) fifty years. 7. Will they undertake to make war against us? 8 . Solon enacted laws for the Athenians. 9. Which of the two are we to blame for (gen.) this disaster? 10. Do you want us to prosecute him for theft? 11. You will be aided more by fow than by many. 12. We begged them to depart from the country. 13. They are too wise to choose war instead of peace. 14. Remember that the half is often more than the whole. 15. I do not think that we shall sell our freedom cheaply.

## § 28．－THE PARTTCLE＊$A N$ ．

1．The particle $\ddot{a r}$ may be used with the indicative，sub－ junctive，optative，infinitive，or participle．

2．＊Av is used with the impf．or aor．ind．to denote a result depending upon some condition expressed $\sigma^{*}$ implied ：as，

You would be making a mistake，ijúpraves äl．
That would never have happened，

＂ $\mathrm{A} v\left\{\begin{array}{l}+ \text { impf．ind．}=\text { would now（or then）．} \\ + \text { aor．ind．}=\text { would have．}\end{array}\right.$
3．＂Av joined to pronouns and introductory particles hats the force of ever and takes the subjunctive：as，ös ${ }^{u} v$, whorer；


He puts to death whomsoever he catches，

Hhenever ho comes，I will go away，

If ever he does this，he is pumished，


Note．－After a secondary tense，the subjunctive usually becomes optative and the $a v$ is dropped：as，

Whenever he cance，I went away，
 If ever he did this，he was munished， єí то⿱亠乂то три́ттоє є่кодй́єто．

This is called the optative of indefinite frequency．


4. "Av with the opt. is used as a weaker or a conditional future (\$25, 3) : as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The laws will not make us good, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Hence, too, the opt. with $\ddot{\alpha} \nu$ is used as a polite imperative: as, Go in, please, $\chi \omega \rho o i ̂ s ~ a ̀ v ~ \epsilon ौ ้ \sigma \omega . ~$
5 . ${ }^{*} \mathrm{~A} v$ is used with the infinitive or participle where, in a finite construction, it would be used with a finite moorl: as,

They thought that they should take the city, èvópıoav ä̀ édeiv

 construction $=\kappa \rho \alpha \tau \dot{\eta} \sigma \alpha \mu \in \nu \stackrel{\Delta}{\omega} v$, we shall conquer $)$. See §44, 2.
6. "A $v$ is usually placed near the beginning of the sentence, and may, if the sentence is long, be repeated with the verb to which it belongs : as,

F'or evidently, if I did this, I should be teaching you not to



Exercise 28.

1. I should like to understand this language. 2. You will never find a better man. 3. I should not be so happy now. 1. No judge would have condenmed him to death. 5. If ever they stole, they were banished. 6. It would not have happened without a cause. 7. Whenever we are angry, we are mad. 8. Call no one happy until his life is ended. 9. Some would have guessed one thing, others another. 10. Whenever they advanced, we retpated. 11. There is no one whom I should he more eager to hear. 12. He said that he would have preferred death itself. 13. We thought that the town would have been taken. 14. Who would have been found base enough to betray him?

## § 29.-FINAL AND OBJECT CLAUSES

AND VERBS OF FEARING.

1. Clauses introduced by iva, iss, or ö öws, in order that, expressing an end or purpose (and therefore called final clanses) take the subjunctive after primary tenses and the optative after secondary. The negative is $\mu \eta^{\prime}$ : as,


2. The subjunctive, however, is used instead of the opt. in final clauses when, for the sake of vividness, the past is to be represented as present: as,

He went abroul that he might not be compelled to abrogate
入ûoue.

This is called graphic sequence.
3. The ind. of the secondary tenses is used after final conjunctions to express an end unattcined : as,

They should have held an investigation in order that we
 тоérou.

This idiom will translate the English iu which case we might, etc.
4. Verls meaning to take cure, striep, effert, are followed by $i \pi$ os and the future indicative. The negative is $\mu \dot{\eta}$ :

The law takes crere that thix shrell noot occur,


The clause introluced by önws is called an object clatuse. The opt takes the place of the ind aftue secondary tenses; but in graphic sequence ( $(\underset{\sim}{2}, 4)$ the ind. rematins unchanged: as,


5. When used in commands or exhortations, the verb meaning to take care may be dropped before ${ }^{\circ} \pi \omega \mathrm{s}$ : as,

6. Verbs of fearing usually take the subjunctive after prinary tenses and the opt. after secondary. That or lest after verbs of fearing is $\mu \dot{\eta}$ and that not is $\mu \dot{\eta}$ ov: as,

I fear that he will die,

I fear that he will not die,
$\phi$ oßov̄ $\mu a \iota \mu \grave{\eta}$ ov̉ $\theta a ́ v \eta$ ( = vereor ut moriatur).
$I$ was afraid that he would die,

7. The past ind., however, is used after verbs of fearing when they refer to a fact; and the fut. ind. with $\mu \dot{\eta}$ or $\delta \pi \omega \bar{s}$ $\mu \dot{\eta}$, when the fear is regarded as likely to be realized : as,

> I am afraid he was speaking in jest, $\phi о \beta о \grave{\mu} \mu \iota \iota \mu \dot{\eta} \pi \alpha i \xi \omega \nu{ }^{\epsilon} \lambda \epsilon \gamma \epsilon \tau$.
> $I$ am afraid we shall find that this is true,
8. There is danger that, kivóvós $\epsilon \in \sigma \tau \iota \mu \dot{\eta}, I$ am on my guard
 construction of verbs of fearing: as,

There is denger that they will side with the enemy,


Exercise 29.

1. See that ye be worthy of your liberty. 2. I am afraid that men love themselves more than their neighbous. 3. He thought he meded friends, that he might have fellow-labourers.
2. The grals gave them sleep, that they might rest from their daily labours. 5. Do not he aftaid that you will not be more fortunate than I. 6. They took care that the better men should rule the worse. 7. There was no danger that the place would be taken. 8. I was afraid that my head was broken. 9. In order to deceive the enemy, they begin to retreat. 10. He will take care that we do not escape his; notice. 11. They will break down the bridge, in orker that we may not cross the river. $1 \stackrel{\text {. }}{ }$. He managed that the army should not be tortured with hunger and thirst. 13. He ought to have called in witnesses, in which case we might have referred to them. 14. They took care that we should not only promise but perform.

## § 30.-THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCE.

1. The if-clause of the conditional sentence is called the
 refer). The negative of the protasis is $\mu \dot{\eta}$, of the apotosis ov.
2. Three classes of conditional sentences are to be distinguished:
(1) Those in which nothing is implied with regard to the fulfilment of the condition. These take the ind. in both clauses: ats,



(2) Those in which the fulfilument of the condition is referred to the future. Of these there are two types:
(a) Where the condition is regrarded is likely to be fulfilled: as,

If he hass (old ling. shall hare) areything, he will give it,


Here cúu with the subjun. is used in the protasis, the fut. ind. in the apodosis.
(b) Where the condition is regarded as unlikely to be fulfilled : as,

If he should (were to) have anything, he would give it,

Here $\epsilon i$ with the opt. is used in the protasis, the opt. with $\ddot{\alpha} v$ in the apodosis.
(3) Those in which the condition is contrary to fact. Of these also there are two types:
(a) Where the condition is referred to the present: as, If ho had anything (now), he would give it,

Here the imperfect ind. is used in the protasis, the impf. with ${ }_{0}^{\circ} \nu$ in the apodosis.
(b) Where the condition is referred to the past: as, If he had had anything, he would have given it,


Here the aor. ind. is used in the protasis, the aor. with ${ }_{u} \nu$ in the aporlosis.

Note 1.-Conditional sentences of the first type under class (3) may, however, express action continued in past time : as, If he had had a fleet, he would have commanded the islands,

Note 2.-In conditional sentences of class (3), the protasis may refer to the present and the apodosis to the past, or vice versa: as,

If they were wise (now), they wonld not have done it,

3. The conditional sentences of the form: If ever he has



Note.-The verb of the apodosis in the latter type is usually -because of its frequentative force-in the impf.

## 'TABLE OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

(1) Simple pres. and past conditions. (Nothing said as to fulfilment of condition)-Ind. in both clatases.
(2) Future conditions. (a) More virifl fut. (condition regarded as likely to be fultilled. English sign, slectl or will in apod.) -'Eáv + subjun. in protasis and fut. ind. in aperd. (b) Less vivid fut. (condition regarded as unlikely to le fultilled. Eng. sign, should or were to in protasis)—Ei + opt. in protasis and opt. $f_{u} u$ in apod.
(3) Conditions contrary to fact. (a) Referred to pres. (Eng. sign, now, expressed or impiied in each clause)-lmpf. ind. in protasis and impf. $+\ddot{o}_{\nu}$ in apod. (b) Roferred to prest (Eng. sign, should, or wrould, hate in apod.)-Aor. ind. in protasis and aor. $+\ddot{\alpha} \nu$ in apod.

For a full account of the conditional sentence, see Good. win's "Greek Moots and Tenses," from which the above remarks are mainly taken.

## Exercise 30.

1. If he had not spoken through an interpreter, we should not have understond him. 2. If he were to doit, I should he very glad. 3. If tears were a remedy for sorrow (gph.), we should buy tears with gold (gen.). 4. If you attempt many things, you will do none well. 5. If the bow were atwas bent, it woold break. 6. If (ever) a man eonfers a faram mo should forget it immediately. $\boldsymbol{i}$. If this comntry nat been
wise, it would never have undertaken such a war. 8. If the enemy do this, we shall teprive them of their ships. 9. If he had done it, he would have despised himself. 10. If the ice were firm, we should cross the lake. 11. If we had not given quarter, all would have been killed. 12. If we should surrender on such terms, we should be mad.

## §31.-'EI WTTH VERBS OF EMOTION.

Ei with the indicative is used for ${ }^{\circ}$ "t, that, after verbs ex-




I am surprised that you hesitate,

$I$ am indignant that I am not able to come,

IIe is not satisfied with escapiny mmishment,


Exercise 31.

1. I am surprised that they were not angry with us. 2. It was a dreadful thing that he did not appear. 3. He was not ashamed that he was bringing a false charge against me. 4. If you associate with the idle, you will beeme idle yourself. 5. If we conguer them in one more battle, we shall be undone ( $2 p f ., \S 26,2$ ). 6. If those who $(\$ 3,1)$ have been dis:!ppointed were to die, all would die. 7. If I had obeyed the doctor, I should not now be ill. S. Ho woukd have remained three days at Athens, if they had asked him to do it. 9. No country would be safe unless the citizens obeyed the laws. 10. If he were here, we should tench hin geometry. 11. If
he hat more foresight and less passion, he would succeed nore easily. 1•2. If he ever received a favour, he never forgot it. 13. If he had not been a good servant, he would never have been a good master. 14. If they had feared their general more, they would have feared the enemy less. 15 . If we despise the artist, we shall not he delighted wish the work.

## §3.-THE RELATHV*

1. The common correlatives are :

He . . who, oitos. . .ős (Lat. is . . .qui) ; as great . . .as, тocoûros...öros or ös (Lat. tantus. quantus) ; such...as, тoloûtos



Insteal of tocoìtos, тоєoûtos and $\tau \eta$ декоитоs, respectively,


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { You sely such things as wo one else would stey. }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. The case of the relative is determined by the verl, of its own clause; its gronder, number, and person by the antecedent: as,

This is the mun uhom you san,

3. The antecedent may be put (without the article) in the relative clanse or-if a demonstrative-omitted : dis,

This is the men whom you sew,


Those who wror ahle did it,

4. When the relative connects two nouns of different gender, it usually agrees with the latter : as,

The sword which they call scimitar,

5. A relative referring to two or more antecedents agrees, if the antecedents are the names of persons, with the more worthy gender (masculine rather than feminine) ; but, if the antecedents are the names of things, the relative is in the neuter plural or agrees with the last: as,

The men and women who are near,

They got rid of the wars, dangers, and, confitsion into which
 (or $\left.{ }_{\eta} \nu\right)$ ) катє́ $\sigma \tau \eta_{\mu} \in \nu$.
6. When the antecedent is in the genitive or dative, the relative-if in the accusative-is usually attracted into the case of the antecedent: as,

We will obey the leader whom he sends us,

This is called Attic attraction.
The antecedent may be put in the relative clause or-if a demonstrative --omitted: as,

He creme with the force ho hud,



They will forget whet they su!ferent,

7. ' Birtiv o", some ( = there are who), is treated as one word and the promoun declined: as,

Some say, üster oí $\lambda$ '́ $\gamma$ ovoru.
Some they womuded, ěrotov oús ětpoovav.

 that): as,

It can not be that he will clo it,

8. "Oates is used
(1) For whoever, any one who (Lat. quisquis) : as,

Whoecer you ere, you will be punished,

He has suffered no harm whatever, $\pi \epsilon ́ \pi \sigma v \theta \epsilon v$ ov̉dèv ít oôv (Lat. ne tantillum quidem).
(o) As an emphatic relative : as,

9. All who is máytes örot or cï tes: as,

All those who were taken, were killed,

10. He who, the man whe, anyone who, with it finite verb, are expressed-if the antecedent is unemphatic-by the article with the participle : as,

The mun who first corrapted the preople, whes the man who first


Note.-The relative is never omitted in (ireek as in English: as,

I enjoy the grood things I here


## Exercise 32.

1. He took what he medeal. 2. Wonotileprive the country of the territory she has acpuired. 3 Ho is a ford hoever he is. 4. I spoke in the language I understood. 5. They killed
all whom they met. 6. Those who were chosen to enact laws, have broken the very laws they were chosen to enact. 7. If he were here, he would not admire those who transact the affinirs of this country. 8. Some of our cities have been destroyed. 9. I am afraid that we sometines make mistakes. 10. If we had obeyed the general who was set over us, we should have conquered them. 11. There is no mark by which to distinguish the wicked. 12. If he had the ten drachmas which he received as a gift, he would give us something.

## §3:3.-THE RELATIVE (Continued).

1. The phrase oios ò̀ ${ }^{\alpha} \nu \eta \eta^{\prime}$, a man like you, is treated as one word but each part declined: as,


2. The antecedent is occasionally attracted into the case of the relative: as,

The property which he left wets not wortin much,

This is called inverse attruction.
It is found in the phrase oudeis ofrts or, every one: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { There uras no one he did not deplore, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Thrie aces no one the did not despise, }
\end{aligned}
$$

3. The ind is the regular mood of the rekative clanse in orationertat: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I "en brizugin!! a muac whom yene mast imprison, }
\end{aligned}
$$

But after secondary tenses the opt. is used in the relative clause
(1) To express indefinite frequency (see $\underset{\sim}{2} 28,3$ ) : as,

(2) In oratio obliqua, for the pres., fut., and perf. ind. of oratio recta: as,

He said that he was bringing a man whom they must int-


Note.-The impf., aor., and plpf. of oratio recta remain unchanged in a relative clause in oratio obliqua : as,

He said they told what they had heard,

They expected that those whom they land sent for would meet

4. The regular negative of the relative clatuse is ov, but $\mu \dot{\eta}$ is used when the clause has a conditional force: as,
 oïopat єióéval (ä̀ $\mu \grave{\eta}$ oiòu $=$ if there is arything which I do not know).
5. The verb of a conditional relative clause is assimilated
(1) To the subjunctive or optative, if the leading verb is subjunctive or optative.
(2) To a secondary tense of the indicative, when the leading verb is a secondary tense of the indicative with in : as,
$I$ shall be glad if all who can will do it,

(Notr.-If the assimilation is to the subjunctive, $\ddot{v} v$ is added.) ( $\$ 37,3$, note.)
$I$ would give whatecer he demands, ôoinv äv ö, тє airoín.

6. The relative is used in Greek as in Latin-though much more rarely than in Latin-to express (a) cause, (b) purpose, (c) result. But the indicative--and not, as in Latin, the sub-junctive-is the mood of the relative clause: as,
 (cause ; ös=because you ; $\gamma$ ' is usually added to the relative).

They congratulated the mother on having such children,

(b) Send a man to the city to make the announcement,


Note. -The verb of the relative clause of purpose is fut. ind., or-after a secondary tense-fut. opt.

- (c) Yo one is so silly as to be ignorant of this, ov̉סєis oûtos


7. The relative with $\stackrel{\alpha}{\alpha} v$ and the aorist subjunctive, is used for the English present with a future or future-perfect force: as,

Note.-After a secondary tense the subjun. becomes opt. and the $\ddot{\alpha}_{\nu} \nu$ is dropped.
8. The relative is not repeated in Greek. If the syntax demands a change of case, aủoós is used instead of the relative in the second construction : as,

He was a king whom all loved and served,

9. The use of the relative as a connective-so common in Latin-is rare in Greek: as,
 (lixisset, abiit).

## Exercise 33.

1. There was no one whom he did not wish to scrve. 2. Fie was a man who lived among us and whom all loved. 3 . This is the object he pursues and for the sake of which he performs every act. 4. They obtained what they asked. 5. Let us make them rulers of the country we conquer. 6. How can you know what you have no experience of? 7. He will do $(o p t .+a v)$ whatever he wishes. \&. We were invited to see the house they had built (aor.). 9. He does not believe what he does not see. 10. They had arms with which to defend themselves (purpose). 11. I should have lost some of the many friends I had. 12. He said that they wouk obey anyone whom [§ $33,3,(1)$ ] the eity appointed. 13 . They resolved to choose thirty men who should draw up laws (purpost). 14. No one was so hard-hearted as to remain. 15. If he had despised men like you, he woukd not have been so great. 1fi. You are asking what is unreasonable in asking us to desert them (cause).
§34.-RELATIVE AMNERBS.
2. The following are the common correlative adverls of time, place, and manner :





$\therefore$ The relative adverl, takes regularly the construction of the relative pronoun : as,

We must remain uheteter we are pesterl,


They escaperl as best they could,

3. The relative adverb ö $\tau \epsilon$, when ( $=$ at the time that) must be distinguished from the conjunctions $\dot{\omega}$, $\dot{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon '$, and $\dot{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon \epsilon \dot{\delta} \dot{\eta}$, when ( = after that or inasmuch as) : as,

I did it when you were writing,

When he saw us, he came forward at once,


Juasmuch as they did not come out to battle, he began to


So too: As soon as, є̇ $\pi \epsilon \iota \dot{\eta} \eta \tau \alpha ́ \chi \iota \tau a$ : as,
Me set out as soon as I arrived, є่ $\pi \epsilon \iota \grave{\eta} \tau \alpha ́ \chi \iota \sigma \tau \alpha$ ảфєко́ $\not \eta \nu$ є̇торєи́єто.

$$
\text { syntax of "E } \omega \text { s, while, until. }
$$

4. The following are the rules for the use of ${ }_{\epsilon}^{\prime \prime} \omega \varsigma$, while, urtil:
(1) "Ews when it means while takes the indicative : as,

(2) "Eos when it means until takes
( $t$ ) The indicative, if it refers to a definite point of past time: as,

They remained till the general arrivel,

(b) " $\Delta v$ with the subjunctive, if it refers to the future : as,

Let us remain near till the prison is opened,


Bat after a secondary tense of the ind., or after an optative, the $\ddot{v} v$ is dropped and the subjunctive becomes optative : as, We used to remain near till the prison was opened,

They would fight till they died,

(c) A secondary tense of the indicative, to express an end unattained: as,

I womld gladly have spoken until I had persuaded them,

 take the same construction as ${ }^{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \omega$ s.
symtax of Mpív, before that.
6. The use of $\pi$ pir', before that, must be distinguished from that of ${ }^{\circ} \omega{ }^{\circ}$ :
(1) In affirmative sentences $\pi \rho^{\prime} i v$ regnlatly takes the intinitive: as,

They sent hin away before heariny him,

I will answer before I see you,

(2) After a neyative, $\pi \rho^{\prime} v$ takes
(a) The indicative, when referring to a definite point of past time: as,

Since they had not killed them all bejore the ship arrived,

(b) "Av with the subjunctive, when referring to the future: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I ought wot to deprit until I teme mumished, }
\end{aligned}
$$

But after a secondary tense of the ind., or after an optative, the ${ }_{\mu} \nu$ is dropped and the subjunctive becomes optative: as,

He forbade any one to shoot until Cyrus was satisfied,



Note.-"E $\omega$ s and $\pi \rho i v$ supplement each other. "E $\omega$ s is always preceded by an affirmutive sentence; $\pi \rho i v$ by a negative, except in the infinitive construction.

## Exercise 34.

1. Follow wherever I lead. 2. They occupied the ground wherever it was narrow. 3. Wherever they encamp they make a trench. 4. We remained until they sailed away. 5. Let the treaty remain in force till $I$ come. 6. Wait until you learn the rest. 7. Gather roses while you may, 8. I would have remained quiet until all the rest had spoken. 9. Have hope until you learn the truth. 10. Remain near until we disperse the crowd. 11. Wait until a man is dead before you eall him happy. 12. When their fleet had been defeated, they began to be despondent. 13. When spring comes, the flowers bloom. 14. When you do your duty, you will prosper. 15. When they had refitted their ships, they coasted along towards Naupactus.

## S35.-CAUSAL AND CONCESSTVE CLAUSES.

1. Adverbial clanses stating the ground or catuse of the principal assertion are called cuasal adverbial clauses.
2. ('ausal adverbial clauses are introduced by ötı or $\delta$ oúa,

3. The verb of a causal adverbial clanse is in the indicative after both primary and secondary tenses: as,

They convinced us more easily because the matter was plain,

The negative is ou: as,
Since that is not the case, I uill go aray,

4. But when it is implied that the cause is assigned on the authority of another, the optative is used insteal of the indicative : as,

They abused him because (as they said) he did not lead them out to battle,

5. Instead of the causal clause, Greek often uses:
(1) The participle : as,

The Thessalians, becanse loft unsupported, joined the Persians,

(2) دá with the article and infinitive: as, He was surped bectuse he wres mot there,

6. Almolin, or expm if, in concessive clanses, is коi $\epsilon i$ or


Concessive clauses take the construction of the conditional sentence (see § 30) : as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I will do it tho' I proish, } \\
& \text { тoûto } \pi \text { púgw кüv 'itro日úvos. }
\end{aligned}
$$

But instead of каi $\epsilon i$ and a finite verb, $\kappa \alpha i \pi \epsilon \rho$ with the participle is often used : as,

The promise tho' insane was fulfilled,


Exprcise 35.

1. They could not do it because it was impossible. 2. He is despondent because he must die, though death is common to all. 3. As it was cold, they lit a fire. 4. Homer praises him because (as he says) he was a good king. 5. As they are the victors, let them remove their dead. 6. Although you are not good at remembering, still remember this. 7. They fought until darkness came on. 8. Even if he were to pay the money into the bank, I should receive it. 9. They would not have been put to death, even if they had surrendered on this account $\{\$ 19,1,(2)]$. 10. We can not desert the Athenians because our wives and children are among them. 11. He would not be invited, even if he were rich. 12. Take care that you use words which all can understand. 13. I would choose liberty in preference to ( $\dot{\alpha} \nu \tau i ́+g e n$. ) everything I possess.

## §36.-EXPRESSION OF A. WISH.

1. The common particles for expressing a wish are $\epsilon i \theta \epsilon$ and єỉ $\gamma$ (íp, $O_{0}$ ! thut.
2. A wish that refers to the future and may therefore be realized, is expressed by the optative with or without ci $\theta$ c: as,

May you be more fortunate than $I$,

3. A wish that can not be realized is expressed by $\epsilon i \theta \epsilon$ and the impf. or aor. indic.- the impf. ind., if the wish is referred to the present; the aor. ind., if the wish is referred to the past: as,

O! that you had (now) a better understanding,

I wish thet I had been with you, єï $\theta \epsilon$ бot $\sigma v v \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon v o ́ \mu \eta \nu$.
4. The negrative particle in expressing a wish is $\mu \eta^{\prime}$ : as,

God forbid! $\mu \grave{\eta} \gamma^{\prime}$ vo七to (lit. may it not be).
I wish that he had not done it,

5. The impf. and aor. of $\dot{\alpha} \phi \in \epsilon^{\prime} \lambda \omega$, to ove, are also used-with or without $\epsilon{ }^{*} \theta \epsilon$--to express a wish that can not be realized : as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { O! that I had died on that day, }
\end{aligned}
$$

6. The forms used for the expression of a wish are really protases of common types of the conditional sentence ( $\$ 30$ ).

 true, it would be well). $O$ ! that this were true, єï $\theta$ touto
 were true, it would be well).

## Exelicise 36.

1. O! that Socrates were now alive. 2. O! that the wise managed the affairs of the state. 3 . I wish that $\left(\epsilon_{i} \theta \epsilon\right)$ the doctor had been there; the child would not have died. 4. O ! that we had not put them to the sword. 5. May you be punished for your injustice (gen.)! 6. May our army be victorious ! 7. Although it is hard to bear, still we must bear it.
2. Do not provide yourself with money (acc.) for ( $\mathfrak{\epsilon}$ ) the journey. 9. O! that these gates were now open. 10. No one is so wise as not sometimes to err. 11. Are not the blessings of life more numerous than its evils? 12. May I live no longer, if I must see such things as this! 13. All those who wished to live, died a shameful death. 14. They sent a herald to Athens to announce that the island had been taken.

## §37.-THE INDIRECT QUESTION.

1. A question dependent upon a verb of saying, thinking, knowing or the like, is called an indirect question.
2. Interrogative adverbs and pronouns ( $(\S 13,1)$ when used in an indirect question, have usually o prefixed. Thus: How
 ö $\sigma \tau \iota($ direct $=\tau i s)$.
3. After a primary tense the verb of the indirect question is in the indicative and not, as in Latin, in the subjunctive: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I do not know who he is, }
\end{aligned}
$$

After a secondary tense the indicative regularly becomes "ptative ; but, for the sake of vividness, both the mood of the direct question and the form of the direct interrogative pronoun or adverb may be kept unchanged (graphic sequence): as,

I asked him what he was doing, ŋ̉pó $\eta \eta$ av̉ròv, ö, $\tau \iota \pi o \iota o i \eta$, or, 九rraphic sequence, $\tau \iota \pi 0 t \epsilon \hat{\imath} . \quad$ (Direct question $=\tau i ́ \pi o t \epsilon i ̂ s ;$ )

Nots.-The neuter of öqtıs, who (indireet) is written ö, $\tau \iota$, to distinguish it from ört, thet, becouse.

The impf. and plpf. of the direct question remain unchanged in the indirect: as,

An aor. ind. generally remains unchanged, in order to avoid confusion with the form of the deliberative question ( $(: 3,4)$ : as,
4. When a subjunctive is found in an indirect question, it is the deliberative subjunctive $[\S 25 ; 1,(2)]$ : as,

(Direct question $=\pi o \hat{\imath} \tau \rho \alpha ́ \pi \omega \mu \alpha \iota$; where shall I turn ?)
After a secondary tense this subjunctive regularly becomes optative: as,

I did not hrow where to turn,

5. Whether, in an indirect question, is $\epsilon i$ (negative $\mu \eta$ ) : als, Let us consider whether this is not so,

 ... $\bar{\eta}$ (the usuall form in the direet question).

He asked whethir they gave rep the city or not,

6. When a question is repeated by the jerson of whom it is asked, th:e indirect form of the pronoun or adverb is used instead of the direct: as,

What are you doing? ti $\pi$ oteis;
What am I doing? (do you say), í, xi motw;
7. Relative ponouns and alverbs are sometimes used for
interrogative, and, vice versa, interrogative pronouns and adverbs for relative: as,

I do not know who you are, ovk oìda ôs $\epsilon \mathfrak{i}$ (for öotes $\epsilon i$ i).
All who knew, па́vтє

## Exercise 37.

1. Ask them what they intend to do about it. 2. They did not know who we were. 3. Consider whether y:ou have done anyone any harm. 4. They will wonder where you are coming from. 5. I knew how ( $\omega$ s) jealous the gods were. 6. If you wish to know what you are, look at the monuments of the dead. 7. They deliberated whether they should approach by sea or by land. 8. I will tell you what its nature was. 9 . You see in what straits we are. 10. He did not know where in the world he was. 11. They were at a loss what to do. 12. He does not know whether his good fortune will last till evening or not. 13. They wondered what it was.

## §38.--THE INFINITIVE.

1. Verbs followed by the infinitive in English are followed by the intinitive in Greek: as,

He wishes to remain, $\beta$ ovid $\epsilon \tau \alpha \iota \mu \hat{\epsilon} \nu \in \epsilon \nu$.
He intends to depart, ठцavoєīaц à $\pi \epsilon \lambda \theta \epsilon i \hat{\nu}$.

2. An infinitive is added in Greek, as in English, to nouns, adjectives, and verbs to limit or explain their meaning: as,

A country to dwell in, $\chi$ '́pa oiкє $\bar{v}$.
Pleasant to hear, ìb̀̀ d̀ко́vev.
He came to see us, ì $\lambda \theta \epsilon v$ ijû̀s $i \delta \in \hat{i} \nu$.


Note.-The infinitive, however, is not often used, as in the last example, to express a purpose. He came to see $u s$, is

3. The infinitive with the article is used as a noun and may translate the English infinitive used as a nomn, the English participial noun in ing, and certain abstract nouns: as,
Silence is better then specch,
4. The infinitive, though used as a noan, takes the usual adjuncts of the verb-a subject, an object, or an adverb: as, The city was taken through his not being there,


Note.-The negative with the infinitive is $\mu \boldsymbol{\eta}$. But after verbs of thinking it is ov or $\mu \dot{\eta}$ according as the negative is emphatic or not.
5. The genitive of the article with the infinitive is used to express a purpose: as,

6. The subject of the infinitive, if different from the sub)ject of the main verb, is in the accusative : as,

7. The subject of the infinitive, if the same as the sulject of the main verl, is, unless emphatie, omitted : as,

When emphatic, it is expressed (for all persons) by uútás, but in the nom. and not, ws in Latire, in the ace.: as,

> You said you would do it, 屯̈фगs aúròs not

He said that Nicias and not he was general,


Note.-Say. . .not (Lat. nego) is oú $\phi \eta \mu$, the not being added, not to the inf. but to the main verb.
8. So too a noun or an adj. with an inf., when referring to the subject of the main verl, is in the nom. ; when referring to some other word in the sentence, is in the case of the word to which it refers : as,

He said he was a youl, "̈ $\varnothing \eta$ $\theta$ còs $\epsilon i v a t$. The city was taken through its being unfortified,
 (pronown omitterl ; adj. in nom.).
$I$ besecch you to be zealous,



Exercise 38.

1. To err is human, to forgive divine. 2. Fie said that he would assist them himself. 3 . He is worthy to be admired. 4. Let us exhort them not to be crucl. 5. She was a wonder to behokd. 6. They said they had hopes of taking the city. 7. They gained the day by deceiving the enemy. 8. I persmaded them that I was wise. 9. This city was fortified that the enemy might not ravage the country. 10. It is the man's part to acquire, the woman's to keep. 11. It is better to be envied than to be pitied. 13. They despised oflice because they were not ambitions. 13. We get knowledge by sensation and pereeption. 14. Identity of interest cements friendship. 15. He wished to be friends with the powerful in order to escape punishment.

## §39.—INFINITIVE (Continued).

1. For the syntax of verbs of sayimy, see $\$ 2,3$.
2. Verbs of thinking, hopiny, expecting, promising and the $1: k e$, govern the infinitive : as,

IIe thought that we were present,


This inf. is usually pres. or aor., but it is fitt, if future time is to be strongly marked, and aor. with an $v^{\prime}$, if the inf. is condi tional : as,

Ile hopes to get the money,

They promised that they would give up the captives,

They thought that we would come,


Verbs of negative notion (hinder, dent, etc.).
3. After verbs of negative notion, such as himler (кшле́н),
 pendent infinitive is used, with a redundant $\mu i j$ to strengthen the negative notion : as,


Note.-Verbs of hindering may take the genitive of the article with the inf.: as,

4. When a negative is joined to the verl of negative motion the redundant $\mu$ y lecomes $\mu i y$ ou: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nothiny prevents us jiom doiny it, }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Syntax of " $\Omega \sigma \sigma \epsilon$ and 'E $\phi$ ' ${ }_{\omega}^{\tilde{\omega}}$.

5 . " $\Omega \sigma \tau \epsilon$ with the infinitive is used to express a result: as, He is foolish enough to choose uar instead of peace,


So too oios and $\stackrel{o}{0} \sigma o s(\S 32,1):$ as,
They are men capable of dancing, oioi ciotv oj $\boldsymbol{\chi} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \hat{\sigma} \theta \theta a t$.
Occupying their own pastures enough to get a living off them,
$\nu \epsilon \mu о ́ \mu \epsilon \nu o t \tau \grave{\alpha} \alpha \underset{\tau}{\tau} \hat{\omega} \nu$ ö $\sigma \sigma \nu \dot{\alpha} \pi \sigma \zeta \hat{\eta} \nu$.
But when used of an actual fact $\tilde{\omega} \sigma \tau \epsilon$ takes the indicative : as,

He was foolish enough to choose war,

 condition that: as,

We discharge you on condition that you will no longer study philosophy,

The fut. ind., however, is often used instead of the inf.: as, I will spcak on condition that you hold your tongue, $\lambda \epsilon ' \xi \omega \bar{\epsilon} \phi^{\prime} \tilde{S}_{i} \sigma \iota \gamma \eta{ }^{\prime} \sigma \eta$.
7. Mé $\lambda \lambda \omega, I$ am about to, is followed by the inf.-usually the fut. inf., but also the pres. or aor.: as,

8. It is saìl that ( $\lambda$ '́ $\gamma о \mu u$ ), it is right that (Siкauós єíu), and it sroms that ( $\delta о к \epsilon \hat{\imath})$ are followed by the inf., but require a personal construction: as,

It was said that there were a hundred of them,

It is right that I should say, סíкаtós єiцı єimeiv.
9. The infinitive absolute is found in the following phrases:
 єinєîv. To make a guess, és єinúqal. As far as I knoue, ö $\sigma o v$
 from it, mod入ov̂ סєiv. Willingly at least, є̈кడv єivau. Now at least, тò vêv єival. As far as he is concerned, тò è $\pi^{\prime}$ éкєiṿ cival.

Exfrcise 39.

1. They promised that they would surrender their arms. 2. He thought that it was sufficient to praise those who did well and to refrain from praising those who did ill. 3. He thought that they would never yield, at least willingly. 4. It is right that I should receive even greater rewards than these. 5. I will forbid them to be present. 6. Here ( $\delta \delta \boldsymbol{\delta}$ ) conies-to make a guess-the king himself. 7. This did not prevent them from ravaging the country. S. They asked him whether he intended to remain or not. 9. He thought that we would not be able to live there on account of the cold. 10. I will let you go on condition that you carry away your dead. 11. They were chosen on condition that they should draw up laws. 12. He was powerful enough to be able to break this law. 13. You are so foolish that you hope to conquer.

## \&40.-THE PARTICIPLE.

1. English subordinate clauses beginniug with he who, they who or with when, while, if, because, althouyh, may be expressed in Greek by the participle: as,

They who ask shatl receive, oi aitoivtes $\lambda$ ý $\psi$ ovtal.
When he had said this, he weut aray,

They killod him while he wels cesleef,


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { If I were to hear it, I should not remuin silent, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I have come on this account, becanse I wish to se, him, }
\end{aligned}
$$

You put him to death although he was your own conntryman,
 ever, каiт $\epsilon \rho$ is usually added to the participle).
2. The Greek participle may often be used for the English participial noun in ing with a preposition, expressing means or attendant circumstances : as,
 They withdrew without doing any harm,

3. Apart, therefore, from its attributive force, the Greek participle is used to express time, condition, reason, concession, means, or attendant circumstances.
4. ' $\Omega_{s}$, ass, on the groumd that, is often added to the participle to express a reason alleged : as,

They are inclignant becouse (as they allege) they are deprived

5. The case absolute in Greek is the genitive : as, They did it when the king was abroad,

The genitive absolute should properly introcluce a new subject. Thus: Whea they herld done this, they went away, is


Notr.--' $\Omega_{s}$ may be added to the genitive absolute of the reason allemed: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { He sent round roord as a bettle wess imminent, }
\end{aligned}
$$

6. The participi of impersonal verbs is used in the (neuter) accusative absolute: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { When you had a chance, you would mot do it, }
\end{aligned}
$$

So too: When it is becoming, apooŋरкov. When it is your
 бокєî, it is resolval). When it had been sail, єipquévor. It being possible (impossible), ör סuvatóv (ádúvator).

## Exercise 40.

1. We will go away as the sun is setting. 2. These horsemen shoot while they are flying. 3. Though it was in your power to choose peace, yon chose war. 4. Those who seck shall find. 5. When the enemy arrived we hadgone. 6. We shall escape by rmming away. 7. It is diticult to spoak to the stomach because it has no ears. 8. Yon will be happy, if you know yourself. 9. Men are less indignent when suffering violence than when suffering wrong. 10 . They comdemned him to death on the ground that he had committed impiety. 11. Do not attempt many things, it being impossible to do many things well. lo. They did not think that lie woulel dare to fight with them. 13. Truth, often long obscured, at last prevails.

## S4.-PAliTTCIPLE (Comtinued).

1. The ordinary negative with the participle is on : as, Those who brought wo dirl rasteperd safe rent sound,


But $\mu \eta$ is used when the participle has a conditional force: as,

The man mho has wore bron a sorrent will rever melie a yool mester,

2. Of two co-ordinate verhs in English connected by and, one is usually to be expressed in Greek by a participle : as,

3. The future participle is used to express a purpose: as, I have come to stay, $\ddot{\eta}^{\prime \prime} \omega \mu \in \nu \omega \nu$.
' $\Omega_{\mathrm{s}}$ is added to express the presumed intention: as, ITe soized him with the intention of killing him,



 shame (air $\chi^{i} v o \mu a \iota$ ), feel joy ( $\chi^{\text {aipo }}$ ), and announce ( ${ }_{\alpha} \gamma \gamma^{\prime} \lambda \lambda \omega$ ), are usually followed by the participle instead of the inf. or noun clause with öть: as,

He knew that death was common to all,

5. The participle, when used in this way for the inf , follows the syntax of the inf. (sce $\S 38,6-8$ ) : as,

> I knew that I was mortal, $\eta \nsim \delta \epsilon \epsilon \nu \theta \nu \eta \tau o ̀ s ~ \stackrel{\omega}{\omega} \nu($ pronoun omitted ; part. in nom.).

I am conscious that I am wise,


He perceived thut the boy would die,

6. If, lowever, the verb of knowing is itself a participle, it takes the inf. instead of the participle: as,

Percerving that he should mot prersurete them,

 (anticipate), are joined with the participle: as,



 lut require a personal construction: as,

It is prident thut he is maul, $\delta \bar{\eta} \lambda$ ós $\dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau \iota ~ \mu a v o ́ \mu \epsilon v o s . ~$
9. The following words are joined idiomatically to the
 ately ; ä $\mu x$, with, and $\mu \epsilon \tau a \xi \dot{v}$, in the minlst of: as,

Inasmuch as he was a child, he was pleased,

Me died as soon as he was bern,

Exactly at the beginniny of spring,

This checked me in the midst of my talk,

10. The participle is used to express the following: At first,



## Exercise 41.

1. He knew that an attack would be made. 2. They ate pushing on to pitch upen a place to encamp. 3. They knew that they had bean deceivel. 4. He came to ammonce that your father was no more. 5. I shall never cease to strugole. 6. He rejoiced in being praised. 7. They sent us to effect what we could. 8. It happened that there were about fifty of
them. 9. They saluted him, though they knew that he was being led to death. 10. They arrested and led hime away, intencling to kill him. 11. Take the man and flog him. 12. She eame to her father with her son. 13. Let us attack them while crossing. 14. The man who does not believe is wretched.

## §42.-VERBALS IN TEO』.

1. The verbal in réos (Lat. ndus) expresses duty or necessity: as, dutéos, requiring to be loosed (=solvendus).
2. Verbals in téos are used :
(1) P'ersonally, agreeing with the subject: as, Our country must be benefited by us,

(2) Impersonally, in the neuter sing. or pl., and governing the case of the verb from which they are formed: as,

They roted that they must go to war,


Note. -- If the verbal governs the gen. or dat., the impersonal construction must be used : as,


3. The name of the agent after the verbal in téos is in the dative; bat, if the verbal itself governs the dative, the agent is expressed by $u \pi$ of and the genitive: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fou must mot enry them, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Note.-The verbal in téos is formed from the stem of the 1. aor. pass., by dropping the augment and changing $\theta_{\text {ip }}$ into téos. A labial, before the smooth dental $\tau$, beeomes $\pi$, and a guttural $\kappa$ : Thus from $\pi \epsilon i 0 \omega$ (1. a. pass., $\dot{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon i \sigma \theta \eta v$ ) eomes
 From $\delta \iota \dot{\omega} \kappa \omega$ (1. a. pass., é $\delta \iota \omega \chi \theta \eta \eta^{\prime}$ ) comes $\delta \omega \kappa$ тéos.

## Exercise 42.

1. A patriot must be judged by his acts and not by his words. 2. We must mot avoid work. 3. Man must not be honoured before the truth. 4. You should not conceal this from your parents. 5. If they are found guilty of treason, they must be condemned to death. 6. We slould make use of this opportunity. 7. We should accustom ourselves to be gentle. 8. I do not know how anyone will eseape from God. 9. When life is burdensome (gon. abs.), death becomes a welcome refuge. 10. The law prevents them from following their own natures. 11. They survendered on condition that all their lives should be spaped. $1 \stackrel{y}{0}$. He sailed away intending to carry on war with them.

$$
\S 43 .-O R A T I O \text { OBLIQUA. }
$$

1. A statement dependent on a verb of seyinet, thinkimy, knowing, asking, or the like, is said to be in orctio obliqua or iulirect marraïon.
2. There are in Greek fon common forms of oratio ohliqua:
(l) The infinitive, after verls of saging and theirking.
(2) The noun-clause with öre or is, after verbs of satying.
(3) The participle, aftur verls of kumering.
(4) The indirect question, after verls of asking.
3. Except $\lambda \epsilon \in \notin \omega$ and $\epsilon i \pi o v$, which require ö̃ or $\dot{\omega}$, verbs of saying take the inf. : as,

He said that they were writing, ${ }^{\epsilon} \phi \eta$ aúroùs $\gamma \rho \dot{\alpha} \phi \epsilon \epsilon \nu$ (or. rect. $=$ $\gamma$ рáqovos, they are writing).

He says that they will write, $\phi \eta \sigma \grave{i}$ aúroùs $\gamma \rho \dot{\mu} \psi \in i v$.
He said that they would write, é $\phi \eta$ av̉rov̀s $\gamma \rho \alpha \dot{\psi} \epsilon \epsilon \nu$, (or. rect. $=$ $\gamma \rho a ́ \psi o v a \iota$, they will write).

He says that they have written, ф $\quad$ бì aủroùs $\gamma є \gamma \rho a \phi$ '́vac.
He said that they hadwritten, ${ }^{\prime \prime} \phi \eta$ av̇тò̀s $\gamma \epsilon \gamma \rho a \phi \in ́ v a l$ (or. rect. $=$


Note.-The tense of oratio recta-which in English oratio obliqua is changed after a secondary tense into the corresponding past tense-remains unchanged in Greek oratio obliqua. Hence the important rule: Intranslating Eng. oratio obliqua into Greek, find first the Eng. oratio recta; the tense of the Eng. oratio recta is the tense of the Greek oratio obliqua. Thus : I said that I had done wrong, ${ }^{\prime} \varphi \eta \nu \quad \dot{\eta} \delta \iota к \eta \kappa \epsilon ́ \nu \alpha l$ (or. r. $=\dot{\eta} \delta i ́ \kappa \eta \kappa \alpha, I$ have done wrong). [For this use of the inf., see §38, 7]. They


4. The present inf., however, is used in oratio obliqua for the impf. ind. of oratio rectit, and the pf. inf. for the plpf. ind. : as,
 $\dot{\eta} \pi o^{p} o v v, I$ used to be at a loss).

He says he had just diued when we came,


5 . If there is an $\ddot{\alpha} \nu$ with the verb in oratio recta, it is retained with the inf. in oratio obliquat: as,

He said that he wonld give ten drachmas, 解 $\eta$ סoṽıat äv $\delta \in \kappa \alpha$

6. The inf. is used without a verb of steying or thinkiny expressed, to give the reason for a previous statement : as,

IIe thought he had made a mistake. For, if he had gone (he



Note.-For the syntax of verbs of thinking, see §39, 2.
7. The noun-clause with öt and the ind., may be used after all verbs of saying except $\phi \eta \mu i$ and $\phi \dot{\sigma} \sigma \kappa \omega$ which require the inf. : as,

After a secondary tense, the verb of the $\boldsymbol{o}_{7} \boldsymbol{\tau}$-clause regularly becomes optative (the tense remaining unchanged) : as,
 rpápova, they ure writing).

From a desire, however,-for the sake of vividness-to represent the past as present, the mood (as well as the tense) is often kept unchanged : as,

This is called graphic sequence.
8. The impf. and plpf. of oratio recta remain unchanged in the öt-clause in oratio obliqua: as,

He said that it was not so in his time,

He said that all were eager for the urar,

9. If there is an $\ddot{\alpha} \nu$ with the verb in oratio recta, the construction is retained unchanged in the ötc-clause in oratio obliqua: as,

IIe said that he wontld have done $i t$, $\bar{\lambda} \lambda \epsilon \xi \in \nu$ ö

10. The negative in oratio obliqua-even for the inf. (see $\S 38,4$ and 7 , notes) - is usually of : as,

He thought that the senate would not vote,

Me said that it was not honourable,


Exercise 43.

1. He said that misfortune was the common lot. 2. He used to say that the laws were like a spider's web: they held the weak, but were broken by the strong. 3. He used to say that an old servant was not to be thrown away like an old shoe when worn out with service. 4. Did he say that they had broken the laws? 5. He thought that the force with us had surrendered. 6. He answered that the king was dead. 7. Pindar said that custom was king of all men. 8. He used to say that life was short, but that misfortme would make the shortest life seem long. 9. Don't you think that this law wouk have given to the stronger the property of the weaker? 10. He said that he used to give them his gold to keep. 11. He said that the king was his friend but not for the injury of the country. 12. He did not wish to cross. Indeed ( $\gamma^{\alpha} \rho$ ) that he could not (inf.). 13. He did not think that the ships would sail out.

## § 44.-ORATIO OBLIQUA (Continued).

1. Both mood and tense of the verb of a subordinate clause remain unchanged in oratio obliqua after primary tenses: as, 1 prodict that he will be refuted whichever of the two answers he gives,

But after secondary tenses-unless for the sake of vivid-
ness krpt unchntaciod - primury tronss of the iuch. unt reuy !puse, of the subjun. in subordinate clanses become opt.; secoudary tenses remuin uncharuged: as,

He said that he was lrimyiny te man whom they mmst imprison,


IIe saill that, if he cauyht anyone rummiu! away, he wonld



But: They hoped that the Sicels, whom they had sent for,
 таи́т! $\dot{u} \pi \alpha \nu \tau \dot{\gamma} \sigma \sigma \theta$ uı (secondary tense unchanged in subordinate clause).

He said that, if they heel come, they womled have been kellet,

2. The participle after verbs of kowing follows the same rules as the inf. in oratio obligua: The truse of oratio recta is retained in oratio obliqua and an äv with the verb in oratio recta is retained with the participle in oratio obliqua: as,

He knew that they hul been taken, ë $\gamma \nu \omega$ aủtoù $\mathfrak{\epsilon} a \lambda \omega \kappa$ о́таs (or. $\mathrm{r} .=\dot{\text { éadш́киot, they have been tukeu). }}$
 (or. r. = тоито äv $\gamma^{\text {évouto, this will lippert). }}$
3. An imperative becomes in oratio obliqua an inf. depending on a verb of saying : as,

IIe bude them not to be diseourayml,

4. For the syntax of the indirect question, seer $\$ 37$.

$$
\text { Exerclise } 44 .
$$

1. He said that he used to enjoy what he hath. 2. They thought that they would offer the sateritices they had vowed. 3. Did he say he had remaned until the gremeral arrived? 4 .

They answered that he used to blame all he saw. 5. He says he' will go where he is invited. 6. I should like to know how they found that out. 7. He said that he did not know where to turn. 8. They perceived that their city had been taken. 9. He used to say that one man was more fortunate than another, but that no man was happy. 10. They knew that very much would have been accomplished by foresight. 11. Do not think that I am angry with all whom I love. 12. I wish I had known how matters stood ( $\left.{ }_{\epsilon}^{*} \chi \omega\right)$.

## §45.—ORATIO OBLIQUA OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

1. The conditional sentence in oratio obliqua prefers the inf. to the noun-clause with ${ }_{o l} \tau \boldsymbol{c}$. The verb of the apodosis ( $\$ 30,1$ ) is, therefore, usually in the inf.; the tense of oratio recta remains unchanged, except that the impf. ind. becomes pres. inf.; and if there is an $\ddot{\alpha} \nu$ with the verb in oratio recta, it is retained with the inf. in oratio obliqua.
2. The verb of the protasis remains unchanged after primary tenses: as,
 סioóval.
if he had anything, he gave it, єٌ $\tau \iota \in \hat{\imath} \chi \in$

(b) if he has anything, he will give it, éáv 7 ${ }^{\prime} \chi \chi \eta, \delta \omega \dot{\omega} \sigma \epsilon \nu$.
if he should have anything, he would give

(c) if he had anything (now), he would give

if he had had anything, he would have

3. After a secondary tense, the verb of the protasis, if a primury tense of the ind., or any tense of the subjun., becomes opt. (unless for the sake of vividness kept unchanged) ; if $a$ secomklay tense of the ind., remains unchanged.








Exercise 45.

1. He said that if a man had not common sense, no edueation would give it to him. 2. He used to say that if a man was fond of building, he would soon ruin himself. 3 . If it had been possible to satisfy the desire for gain, he thought that I would have satisfied it. 4. Don't you think that if he were here, all would be well? 5 . He said that they ought to be punished, if they had reached such a pitch of insolence. 6. He said that, if we did not need it, it was dear at a penny. 7 . They said that if he were wiser, he would be better. 8.0 ! that I had lived in accordance with reason. 9. Even if I had conferred the kindness, I should never have reminded you of it. 10. They knew that all ought to be educated. 11. He said that if he were general, he would give no quarter. 12. He said that if a snail fell in with a bad neighbour, it would move its house away.

> §46.-NEGATIVES.

1. There are two classes of negatives in Greek, of and its compounds, and $\mu$ i and its compounds. 'The rules for the use of ov and $\mu \dot{\eta}$ apply respectively to the compounds of each.
2. The following are the more common negatives : Not even, ov̉ó and $\mu \eta \delta \epsilon ́$. Neither...nor, ov̈тє...оӥтє and $\mu \dot{\eta}: \epsilon \ldots \mu \dot{\eta} \tau \epsilon$.
 Nंo love, oú $\delta \alpha \mu \hat{\omega}$ and $\mu \eta \delta a \mu \tilde{s}$. Not yet, ov̈ $\pi \omega$ and $\mu \dot{\eta} \pi \omega$ or ขט $\delta \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \omega$ and $\mu \eta \delta \dot{\epsilon} \pi \omega$.
3. The general rule given for the use of of and $\mu \dot{\eta}$ respectively, is as follows :
$\mathrm{O} \dot{v}$ is used objectively, i.e., in stating a fact; $\mu \dot{\eta}$ subjectively, i.e., in stating a conception. The uses of $\mu \dot{\eta}$, however, must be mastered in detail.
4. The following are the chicf uses of $\mu \dot{\eta}$ :
(1) M $\eta$ is used with the inf., except in oratio obliqua after verbs of saying and thiuking : as,

Ile will persuade you not to go, $\pi \epsilon i \sigma \epsilon \iota \sigma \epsilon \mu \grave{\eta} \dot{\epsilon} \lambda \theta \epsilon \hat{i} v$.
See $\S 43,10 ; \S 3 \S, 4$, note.

(2) M $\eta$ is used in firmal and conditionel clauses and in relative clauses with a conditionel force: as,

He went away that he might not see $u s, \dot{u} \pi \bar{\eta} \lambda \theta \in v$ iva $\mu \dot{\eta} \dot{\eta} \mu \hat{a} s$ inou (iva $\mu \dot{\eta}$ will thus often express to avoid. escape, refrain from, etc.).

But if it neither is nor was, what should we have done?

I can not give whert I luave not got,

Do not go in when, he is not at leisure,

(3) M $\eta$ is used in oxhortations: as,

Let us not pursuee what is evil, $\mu \grave{\eta} \delta \iota \dot{\kappa} \omega \omega \mu \downarrow$ то̀ какóv.
(4) $\mathrm{M} \dot{\eta}$ is used with the deliberative oubjunetive: as,

Shall we say it or not?

(5) $M \eta$ is used in inulirect questions: as,

Ask him whether he cun or not,
є́poû єїтє סivarą єїтє $\mu$ й.
(6) My is used in prohibitions: as。

(i) $11 y$ is used in wishes: as,

God forbid ! $\mu \grave{\eta} \gamma^{\prime}$ ćvotro ( $\$ 3 \hat{n}$ ).

(s) My is used with adjectives or participles when they have a conditional force : as,

The man who does not commit injustice is just,

(9) "Sort takes us with the indicative. $\mu$ if with the inf. : as, He vas so forlish that he alid not wish,

But, He is foolish enough not to wish,

(10) M $\eta$ is used for lest, thet, after verhs of fearing; $\mu \dot{\eta}$ ou for that. . . not $(\stackrel{s}{\Im} 99,6)$ : as,

$$
\text { I am afraid that he will come, סcôonce pì E" } \lambda \theta \text { ill. }
$$

5. One negative does not cancel another in (ireek as in English. Hence indefinite pronoms and alverbs, in negative sentences, are expressed in (ireok ly their corresponding negatives: as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lo, riot to anytheng impions: at an!y time, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Note.--Ó and $\mu \dot{\prime}$, however, when forming a single expression with the predicate are cancelled by another negative : as,

Let him not therefore escape punishment, $\mu \grave{\eta}$ oṽv $\mu \grave{\eta}$ ठо́т $\omega$ ठíкךv.
6. For the redundant $\mu \dot{\eta}$ after verbs of negative notion, see § 39,3 .
7. I say that. . . not (Lat. nego) is ov $\phi \eta \mu t$ : as,

He said that we were not acting justly,

 I beg not: as,

 ..nor even) is used where the second alternative is emphatic: as,

9. Óv $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$ is used for ou and $\mu \eta \delta \dot{\epsilon}$ for $\mu \dot{\eta}$, when one negation is appended to another: as,

Do not be angry or revile, $\mu \grave{\eta} \dot{\delta} \gamma \boldsymbol{\gamma} \zeta \epsilon \sigma \theta \epsilon \mu \eta \delta \grave{\epsilon} \lambda o \iota \delta o \rho \epsilon \bar{i} \tau \epsilon$.
Exfrcise 46.

1. What a person does not need, he should not buy. 2. The man who does not take money, naturally gives better counsel. 3. He woudered that the fish of the sea had no voice. 4. They knew that the attack would never be made. 5. He said that there was nothing like (oiov) hearing (inf.) the law itself. 6. Do not measure happiness by the pleasure it brings. 7. Io not envy the prosperity of the good. S. Let no one speak ill of anyone. 9. If there was not freedom from
such passions in old age, old men would be wretched. 10. Let us do it, if for nothing else, for practice. 1l. Let no one enter here who does not know geometry. 12. May l never have such knowledge! 13. He went abroad to avoid injuring the country. 14. Do not praise what is not honourable. 15. Do not seek to know whether he exists or not. 16. I have not found anything out as yet. 17. S!all we not remain?

## §4i.-DOUBLE NEGATIVES.

1. O $\dot{v} \mu \dot{\eta}$ with the ator. subjunctive (rarely the fut. ind.) is a strong regation: as,

2. Ob $\mu \dot{\eta}$ with the 2 nd person of the fut. ind. (rarely the aơr. subjun.) is a prohibition : as,

Dor't telk nonsense, ov̉ $\mu \grave{y} \lambda a \lambda$ ijeєts;
3. Mì ou has three common uses:
(1) After verbs of jearing in the sense of tlut . . out : as,

I suspect that he will rot come,

(2) After verbs of negative notion (\$39, 3-4) when they are joined with a negative or a virtual negative: as,

He does mot doubt that the gods eaist,

What prevents lim frome seeiny?

(3) For mot, after the following phrases: It is a shume,

 igrt. I can not, oú Sivapat: as, It is " strmage course not to

 I can not help pruisiny him, ỏ̉ Súvapau $\mu \grave{\eta}$ ov̉к є̇тaıveiv aủtóv ( = I am unable not to. .).

## Exercise 47.

1. He did not deny that he knew all about it. 2. They shall never obtain this request. 3. Nothing prevents us from being what (otoios) we wish to be. 4. Do not scoff at the gods. 5. I was afraid that he would not succeed. 6. He knew that in time of drought all the signs failed. 7. Do not waste time. S. If this had not prevented us from setting out, we should have arrived long ago. 9. It is unjust not to restore what has been entrusted to you. 10. He thought that the eity had been taken because the citizens did not exert themselves. 11. He said that if liars were believed, all would be liars. 12. As it is not possible to save the country, let us die for it. 13. The second ship arrived before the first and entered the harbour unobserved.

## § 48.-MISCELLANEOUS.

1. The vocative is almost invariably in prose preceded by *: as,



The $\dot{\sigma}$ is omitted, however, in abrupt or contemptnous ardress: as,

> To you herar, Acsehines? íкov́єєs, Aíaxivך;
2. An adjective in apposition with a pronoun takes the atticlo: as,

3. When mode's or $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \boldsymbol{\gamma}$ as is used with another adjective, кai is usually inserted between the two: as,

Many ciever things were sairl, подді̀ каі оорѝ є̀лє́үєто.
4. Adjectives expressing time, quantity, or feeliny, are often used predicatively in Greek for an English adverb: as,

They came on the third day, 引j $\lambda$ Oov тpuraîol.
The river flowed with a full stream,

Vo one is cleliberately wickerl, ои̇ঠєis є́к̀̀v кико́s.
5. He was the first to uttach Methymna $=\pi \rho \hat{\tau} \tau o s ~ M \eta \theta_{1} \mu!?$ $\pi \rho \sigma \sigma \epsilon ́ \beta a \lambda \epsilon \nu$.
 $\pi \rho о \sigma \notin \beta a \lambda \epsilon \nu$.
 $\pi \rho o \sigma \epsilon \in \beta \lambda \epsilon \nu$.
6. The..the, with comparatives, is örw (by how much).. тобои́тழ (by so much) : as,

7. Some verbs are followed by either the inf. or the participle, but with a difference of meaning: as,
I am ashamed of saying,
aio $\chi$ v́voциє $\lambda \epsilon$ ' $\gamma \omega v$ (i.e., while I ann sayingr).
I am ashamerl to say,
diox́vopaı $\lambda \epsilon ́ \gamma \epsilon \omega$ (i.e., and do not).

So too: I knowí I am doiny it, فiou raû̃a motiov. I know how to lo it, wione tuêta moteiv.
8. A sentence in oratio obliquar may hegin with the örtclause and pass into acc. and inf., or vice versa : as,

They said that it seemed to them that the Atherians were in the wrong, but that they wished to put it to the vote, cimov ött

9. A verb of knowing may take the ötc-clause, as well as the participle or the inf. (§41, 4-6) : as,
10. Said lee, in quoting oratio recta, is ${ }_{\epsilon}^{\prime \prime} \phi \eta$ (Lat. inquit), and is generally the second or third word in the sentence. Said $I$, is ${ }^{\prime \prime} \phi \eta \nu$ or $\bar{\eta}^{\nu} \nu \delta^{\prime} \epsilon \bar{\epsilon} \gamma \omega^{\prime}$ : as,


## Exercise 48.

1. If we had retreated, soldiers, what would have prevented them from advancing whenever they wished? 2. On the second day we arrived at the river, which was then flowing with a full strean. 3. "This was the reason why (fov́rov "ौєкка) I asked you," said I, "beeause it did not seem to me that you cared very much for money." 4. "You knew, my good sir," I said, " that the lake was frozen." 5. He ealled out with a loud (predicate) voice that the man was dead. 6. The first act of the enemy was to burn their ships. 7. The more a man ( $\tau \iota s$ ) practises, the better he sings. 8. He thought it was not just or indeed profitable. 9. He said that if he had never done anyone any wrong, he should now be happier. 10. I am indignant that they should accuse me of theft. 11. You know that nothing is more foolhardy than ignorance. 1?. If grey hairs made men wise, wisdom would not be so rare. 13. He said he had answered every question that had been put to him.

## § 49.-GREEK IDIOM IN THE USE AND MEANING OF WORDS.

1. Greek and English differ so fundamentally in the use of words that none but the simplest English can be turned word for word into Greek. An adequate knowledge of syntax and vocabulary is soon and easily attained; lut no knowledge of syntax or vocabulary will produce idiomatic Greek without thought and observation and the careful study of the Greek writers. No general rules for acquiring the principles of Greek style are of mueh value; but the following remarks may be suggestive and of service to the student.
2. English employs metaphor so constantly that many words and phases, which are really figurative, may be used without any consciousness of their figurative character. Thus we say: They esporsed our cause; he is the victim of wrong ; the country had long been torn by faction. And, although Greek has metaphors of its own, it is hurdly ever safe to trunslate an English metaphor literully into Greek. In translating such expressions into Greek, the language should be stripped of all metaphor and made strictly concrete, i.e., literally applicable to the particular case in which it is employed. Thas, w take the above examples:

## They espoused our cause, бvvєдáхךоav ijpiv.

He is the virtim of wrong, j$\eta$ iknrae.
The country lued lony been torn by fiction,

3. English idiom, again, shows a marked fonduess for abstract and verbal nouns. Thus we say: In my presente; he gave the same adeice as before ; he has a gord educution; it is repugnant to the dictates of wisdom and justice.

And in philosophical writings such abstract terms frequently occur also in Greek. But this is not the case in ordinary narrative and speeches. In translating abstract terms into Greek, the language, once more, must be made concrete, i.e. applicable to the particular case in which it is employed. Thus, to take the above examples :

In my presence, є̇ $\mu о \hat{v}$ тарóvтos.
He gave the same advice as before,

He has a good education, є $\mathfrak{v} \pi \epsilon \pi \alpha i \hat{\delta} \epsilon v \tau \alpha u$.
It is repugnant to the dictates of wisdon and justice,


So too, Poverty is no disgrace, тò $\pi \epsilon ́ v \epsilon \sigma \theta a \iota ~ o v ̉ \kappa ~ \alpha i \sigma \chi \rho o ́ v ~ \epsilon ̇ \sigma \tau \iota v ~$ (infinitive used to express abstract noun).
 interrogative used to express abstract noun).
(For a useful list of such differences of idiom, see Sidgwick's Introduction to Greek Prose Composition.)
4. As far, therefore, as any general rule can be given, it will be: When an idea is expressed in English in its most simple and concrete form, it can usually be expressed word for word in Greek.

## Exercise 49.

1. They will make more lavish promises than we do. 2. He has been revolving the plan night and day for three years. 3. If it signified very much to us, they would not have come. 4. The nation had long ago set its heart upon sovereignty. 5. Such were the declarations the letter made. 6. Some marle one guess, others another. 7. I will proceed to examine the falsehoorls and calumnies you uttered about my political
measures. 8. Perhaps you athit the acemary of these statements. 9. He promises eternal friendship. 10. He will suffer punishment for (gere.) his misdeeds. 11. By the reduetion of this vast territory he brought his country to the verge of ruin. 12. Do you thank that they will lay violent hands upon him? 13. He did not take his departure till after the revolt. 14 . The neglect of these precautions will lead to disruption.

## §50.—ORDER ANl) CONNECTION.

1. A few sentences committed to memory from Xenophon, Thneydides, or Demosthenes will do more towards creating a sense of the order of words in Greek than any number of rules.
2. Words are arranged in their matural order (subject, vert, object)-except so far as this is modified by (1) eqphory, (\%) emphasis (emphatic words being put, as in Latin, first or last). Thus:

Tissaphernes accuses Cyrus to his brother,

Piety is chief of all the virturs,
 emphasis).
It was this that he luad in vien,

3. An interrogative, a conjunetion, or a relative stands, as in English, at the head of its own elatuse: as,

When they hearel theis they beguen to mecher erery paltorontr,

4. The following particlos mevolnegin a wentence: äpa, di,

5. In the arrangement of clauses and sentences, two important characteristics of Greek style must be noted :
(1) Instead of eo-ordination-which is the prineiple of arrangement in English-Greek prefers subordination.
(2) Instead of placing sentences side by side and leaving the logical connection to be inferred, as is done in English, Greek by means of connective particles shows the logical connection of every sentence with the one preceding. These two principles largely determine the distinctive character of Greek and Latin style. Take, for example, Thueydides, B. II., ch. $65, \S, 1,2$ :








"By these and similar words Pericles endeavoured to appease the anger of the Athenians against himself, and to divert their minds from their terrible situation. In the conduct of publie affairs they trok his advice, and sent no more embassies to Sparta; they were again eager to prosecute the war. Yet in private they felt their sufferings keenly; the common people had been deprived even of the little which they possessed, while the upper class had lost fair estates in the country, with all their houses and rich furniture. Worst of all, instead of enjoying peace, they were now at war." -Jowett.

In the English the participles becone main verbs and the commectives for the most part disappear.

In translating English into idiomatic Greek, therefore, the reverse process must be gone through: co-ordinate clauses must be changed into participles or into subordinate clauses, and the connection of each sentence with the preceding shown by particles.

## Exercise 50.

By the mildness and justice of his rule, he won the affeetion and respect of his subjects; by the piety of his life, he deserved no less the favour of Heaven. Still he was not destined long to wear the crown ; of that he was soon warned by the gods in a vision. When asleep one night in his palace, he heard a loud voice behind him in the darkness, and turning to see what it meant, he saw, standing with outstretched arm by his bed, one taller than the sons of men and too terrible to look upon and live. "Prepare for death," said the apparition, advaneing and laying its hand upon the king; "prepare for death; the hour of your departure has eome." With that it vanished and the king awoke and knew that his end was near. Without delay he sacrificed to the gods and offered the following prayer: "Aecept, ye gods, this satrifice. I thank you for all the kindness you have showered upon me. Grant, I beseech you, that my death may be as happy as my life has been."

## §51.-THE PARTTCLES.

A list of the more important particles, with the usual force of each, is appended here; the meaning in many cases is expressed in linglish by the inflection of the voice.

Particles that can not stand first in the sentence have an asterisk prefixed.
'Aєi (always) with the article and participle means, at any time, for the time being : as,

The ruler for the time being offers sacrifice, ó ảєi крат̂̀v $\theta$ víєı.
' $\Lambda \lambda \lambda u ́$, but (generally after a negative, and stronger than $\delta_{\epsilon}$ ) : as,

It is not the rich who are happy, but the good,

' $\Lambda \lambda \lambda$ ' $\eta$, except : as,
I have no money, except a little,

${ }^{*} \mathrm{~A} \lambda \lambda \omega s \tau \in \kappa \alpha i$, especially: as,
A cavalry force, especially of barbarians,

*"A $\rho u$, therefore, or then (expressing surprise): as,

"A A $\epsilon$, since, (giving the true reason, while $\omega$ g gives the ostensible one) : as,

Since it had been opened, they entered the city,

*Av, ayain, on the other hunct: as,
$I$ will rlescribe on the other hund, what occurred by sea while


*Aitos, a second time: as,
They will try to seize the city a second time,

＊「úp，for（frequently кui $\gamma$ áp）：as，
The marches were short，for it was winter，

Sometimes，in answers，yes：as，

Often used to introduce a narrative ：as，
It was evening．Word came to the．．．

＊$\Gamma$ е́，at least：as，Me at least，éкєivós $\gamma \epsilon$ ．
Often expressed in English by emphasis ：as， Is he mad？ジ $\mu$ aíverai $\gamma \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ ；
＊「oiv，at all events：as，
The same people alworys inhabited Attica at all ecents，

＊ 3 y，indeed，is used to emphasize the word to which it is added ：as，

We are in terrible clanger，

This uas far the greatest battle，

Cyrus thereupon said：＂It is full time to mest．．．＂

He will be here very shortly himself，

Come now，й $\gamma \epsilon \delta \dot{\eta}$ ．Listen then，üкоvє $\delta \dot{\eta}$ ．
Hence $\delta \dot{\eta}$ is used in irony and in stating a conclusion ：as， Afraid that he will be corrupted forsenth by Alcibiceles，

We must therefore give a milder answer，


Kaì $\delta \dot{\eta}$ is used in replies and $\mu \grave{\epsilon} \nu \delta \eta^{\eta}$ in dismissing a consideration: as,

So much then for this, rotav̂̃a $\mu \grave{\epsilon} \nu$ ס̀̀ $\tau \alpha \hat{\tau} \tau \alpha$ (Lat. haec hactenus).

* $\Delta \dot{\eta} \pi о v$, I suppose, of course : as, We have all done it, I suppose,

${ }^{*} \Delta \hat{\eta} \theta \epsilon \nu$, forsooth (ironical) : as,
Vindicating the honour of the gods forsooth, тоі̂ $\theta \epsilon o i ̂ s ~ \delta \bar{\eta} \theta \epsilon \nu$ т т $\mu \omega \rho о \hat{v} v \tau \epsilon s$.
"E $\pi \epsilon \tau \alpha$, then, following $\pi \rho \hat{\omega} \tau \boldsymbol{\tau} \mu \boldsymbol{\mu} \nu$, is, in the second place: as, In the first place he was clever ; in the second place he was

'H $\delta \eta$, now (Lat. jam) : as,
IIe went away just now, $\eta^{\eta} \delta \eta \dot{a} \pi \hat{\eta} \lambda \theta \in \nu$.
He has just gone, ${ }^{\eta} \delta \eta_{\eta} \dot{\alpha} \pi \epsilon \lambda \eta \dot{\eta} \lambda v \theta \epsilon v$.
He will go away directly, ${ }_{\eta} \dot{\delta} \eta \dot{a} \pi \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \dot{\prime} \sigma \epsilon \tau \alpha$.
Kai, and, is strengthened by a previous каí or $\tau \epsilon$ : as,

Before a single word, каi is used for emphasis (Latin etiam) : as,

You also said it, каì бv̀ та̂̂та eै̀ $\epsilon \xi \alpha$.
I fear even to say it, ỏк $\hat{\omega}$ каì $\lambda \in ́ \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu$.
If you show you really entertain the sentiments yon profess,

Even under these circumstances, кaí oüтшs.

How did he perisir? $\pi \omega \bar{s}$ кai $\delta \omega \dot{\prime} \lambda \epsilon \tau о$;
What is one at all to expect? тi хрі̀ каi тоотбокаิv;

Kai $\delta \grave{\eta}$ каi, and what is more, and especially (an emphatic каí) : as,

Aned what is more they reached Egypt,


Kairol, and yet (Latin atqui, quamquam): as, Aul yet, what am I saying? каíточ тi ф $\eta \mu$;

Kaítep, although (always with a participle) : as,
Although he was sick, he did not go away,

*Mév, in the first place, on the one hand, followed by $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$ (on the other hand) : as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { You went auray, but I remained, }
\end{aligned}
$$

*Mèv ov̀v, nay (to affirm or correct) : as,


* M $\eta^{\prime}$ (a stronger form of $\mu \dot{c} v$ ), first and foremost (confirmative, concessive, or adversative) : as,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Why now do you learn to shoot? }
\end{aligned}
$$

Hence, $\tau i \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$, of course ; каì $\mu \dot{\eta} \nu$ or $\dot{a} \lambda \lambda \grave{\alpha} \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$, yet, and $\dot{\eta} \mu \dot{\eta} \nu$, in very truth : as,

## Do you see her? Of course, oppãs є́кєivqv; тí $\mu \eta \dot{\nu}$;

If there are altars, there are also gods. But there are altars.



Niv, now (at the present time. Latin nunc) : as, $I$ am just going to do it now, vîv $\delta \grave{\epsilon} \mu \epsilon ́ \lambda \lambda \omega$ motígetv.

Nôv $\delta \in$ is often, as it is : as, As it is, they are a match for us all taken together,

" $\mathrm{O} \mu \omega \mathrm{s}$, uevertheless : as,
Though alarmed they met together nevertheless,

"Ooov ov, all but : as,
They all but perished, örov ov̉ $\delta \iota \in \phi \theta$ áp $\sigma \sigma a v$.


 They not only dicl not repulse us, but they did not even lay




Added to pronouns and adverbs, it means ever: as, 'Обтьoov̀, whoever. 'Оппо̂̀v, in whatever way.

Оข้коvv, not therefore, and ойкой, therefore : as,
Will you not then leave me alone? ov̋коvv $\mu$ ' '̇á $\sigma \epsilon \iota$;
I shall have done, therefore, when I have no more strength,


Húduv, back, on the contrary, a second time: as, They lead him buck again, "̈үovoov aúròv áidev avi.
ds it was, on the contrany, he suffered this same treatment

 Hávo, very: as,


So too : $\mu a ́ \lambda a$ and $\sigma \phi u ́ \delta \rho \alpha$.
${ }^{*} \|_{\epsilon \rho}$, exactly (generally with relatives and relative adlverbs): as,


* $І$ oré, once or, with interrogatives, pray: as,

Once upon a time there lived a man, ip 又úp aote únjp ris.
Who, pray? tis motє;
*Toí, I tell you: as,
I have been listening to you, I assure yon, for a lony time,

${ }^{\text {E }}$ Toinv, then (resumptive) : as,
Then either show yourselves better mene than we are or remuin

${ }^{\prime} \Omega_{s}, a s$, how (distinguish from ${ }^{\omega} \varsigma$, thus) : as,
Just as I am, ovitus ©̀s é $\chi^{\omega}$.
As they say, is $\lambda$ é $\gamma o v a t$.

For a Sprortan, he was not without skill in speakinig,


How polite! ís ćatciov.
${ }^{7}$ Sormep is often used for is : is,
I ain afiraill lest like the Iotus eaters we may finyet our homes,

As a man worlel say if he were ctecused,

" ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 o r}_{\sigma \epsilon}$, so (connective) : as,
So the mutter prosperal,


## Exercise 51.

1. And yet I have been many years already in the trade.
2. How hard it is to maintain even one man in idleness! 3 . A little after, you came yourself. 4. They will bear old age very easily. 5 . Do you see, then, how many of us there are? 6. We found his brothers there and, what is more, Thrasymachus. 7. This custom is observed not only among Greeks but among barbarians. 8. They not only could not see the houses but they could not even see the land. 9. These men will praise nothing except wealth. 10. From this we can see that we have made a mistake. 11. Many mistakes were made as was to be expected ( $\dot{\omega}_{;}$) in a large city. 12. If they really are doing any thing of the kind. 13. I do not value it at a straw. 14. It was unjust to seize this empire, but it is dangerous to let it go. 15. The plague is the one and only thing that has exceeded our anticipations. 16. I will bring you in, as if forsooth you were a spectator. 17. You will know, I suppose, that you are not in Greece. 18. For, as (ärt) he was a boy, he was delighted. 19. Although they knew that they had been deceived, they consented. 20. So when they saw both men and horses advancing, they immediately departed.

## Exercise 52.

One day the king's shepherds were in the fields with their flocks, when a violent storn arose and, with a loud crash like ( $t$, of ) thunder, the earth yawned and a lhuge chasm appeared beneath their feet. The rest fled in dismay, but Gyges boldly descended into the chasm, where he saw a brazen horse with ( ${ }^{\prime} \chi^{\circ \nu}$ ) doors in its side. When the doors were opened, he saw the borly of a dead man with a gold ring upon his finger. This ring (yyges immediately drew off and, putting it on himself, re-ascended to the light. Not long after, lee happened to
be present at a shepherds' gathering and the ring was upon his hand. And happening to turn the bezel of the ring to the paln of his hand, he instantly became invisible, though able himself to see all that was going on. But when he turned the ring back to its place, he instantly became visible again. Struck with the wonderful virtue of the ring, he immediately repaired to the palace, and easily gaining admission by its means to the royal bed-chamber, killed the king and took possession of the throne.

## Exercise 53.

In the camp before Numantia the wisdom and courage of Tiberius were all the more conspicnous because of the unfitness of the Roman commander. The besieged Numantines had even ventured to come out and engage the besiegers before the walls of the town; and in the battle that ensued, if not victorious, they so disheartened the Roman general that he decided to raise the siege. Orders were sent round to the soldiers to hold themselves in readiness to evacuate the camp during the night. He hoped in this way to withdraw unobserved by the inhabitants of the place. But the enemy were on the watch and made a spirited attack upon the retreating army, which they quickly surrounded and forced into an unfavourable position from which there was no escape. Despairing of safety, the general sent a herald to the Numantines to ask for a truce. They replied that they had no eonfiflence in any of the Romans except Tiberius; if the general wanted peace, he must send him to them. Accordingly Tiberius was sent to the enemy's camp and partly by persuasion, partly by concession, obtained jeace for his countrymen and saved an army of twenty thousand men.

## Exercise 5 t.

At sunset the Median horse rode into camp with their prisoners and halted before the tent of Cyrus. After asking (part.) if all were safe, he at once began to question them as to the result of their expedition and listened with the greatest interest to their narmative. When they had told him all they wished to tell, he demanded if the country through which they had passed was populous or not. They replied that their ride had taken them far across the country and that it was all densely populated and abounded in sheep and oxen and corn and wine. "Two considerations, then," said he, "demand our attention. We have to consider, first, the means by which we ean keep control of the country we have conquered; and, secondly, the means by which we can insure its inhabitants remaining in it. A populous country is a most valuable conquest ; but a country destitute of population is destitute of everything that is valuable. These prisoners, therefore," he continued, "must be released. For on the one hand when the people of the country see their friends returning home in safety, they will be more willing to remain in the place and accept peace at our hands; and, again, as long as we keep control of the country, all the people in it are virtually our prisoners."

## Exercise 55.

The Persian of to-day is immeasurably inferior to the Persian of the time of Cyrus. If Cyrus took an oath, he kept it: if he gave a pledge, he redecmed it; but the present king has violated the most satered pledges and broken the most solemn oaths. Cyrus was considered the father of his people, but the present king is their tyrant and oppressor. In consefuence of suth impiety and injustice on the part of (gen.) their ruler, the people at large have also become impious and
unjust ; for a nation will be neither better nor worse than its rulers. In the tine of Cyrus they were taught from beyhood to speak the truth and practise justice ; now they tell lies and practise injustice. They have also degenerated in many other respects from the character of their forefathers. They used to drink water, and that too, sparingly; now they are often drunk with wine. One meal a day (grn.) used to suflice; now they often sit at a feast from morning till midnight. Once they could bear with equal fortitude the heat of summer and the cold of winter ; now they require hats and gloves in winter and artificial shade in summer. Once they were ardently devoted to the chase; now they hate those who love hunting as showing superior virtue. By their courage and skill in war they once reduced a great part of Asia under their dominion ; but now an enemy can pass through their territories with greater ease and greater security than a friend.

## Exercise 56.

And, Sir, if any member of this house is of the opinion that such a course involves trouble, labour, and expense, he is not far wrong in his opinion. It certainly does. But if we reflect that disaster will inevitably overtake us unless we show ourselves ready and willing to assume the responsibilities which our empire lays upon us, we shall see that a ready and willing performance of duty is, after all, our omly expedient course. God knows! it would be an everlasting disgrace to this country and every way unworthy of the nation's glorious past, to liand over and betray to a grasping despot those victims of aggression and wrong.
-

VOCABULARY

## VOGABULARY.

For numerals, see Grammar; contract verls are given uncontracted, and must be
 stantive ; m. = masculine ; $f=$ feminine ; $n=$ neuter ; $g=$ genitive ; $d$. = dative; $t .=$ accusative.

## A.

a or an, tes.
able, duvarús.
abound in, $\mu \varepsilon \sigma \tau \not{\sigma}$ є $̇ \mu$ (g.).
about, $\pi e \rho \hat{\prime}, \dot{a} \mu \phi \dot{\prime}$; with numerals, нйдита.
above, $i \pi \varepsilon \rho$ (g.).
abroal, go, $\dot{a} \pi о \delta \eta \mu \dot{k} \omega$.
abstain from, $\dot{a} \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \chi \theta \mu a t$ (g. ).
ahuse, خordopía.
ассерt, ле́ $\chi о \mu \alpha$.
aceomplish, see do.
accord, of one's own a., aitoć.
accordance, in a. with, $\pi$ poú (a.).
according to, katá (a.), $\pi$ póć (a.).
accordingly, oüv.
account, on a. of, 任 (a.); of no a., $\pi \varepsilon \rho \grave{i}$ oúdevóc.
accuracy of this statement $=$ this to be rightly said.
accuse, aittúoдаи.

accustom, | thíco. |
| :---: |

acquire, к-áouи.
across, Stá (g.).

action, épyov.
addition, in a. to, $\pi$ porer (d.).
address, $7<\gamma \omega$.

aduission, gain, ciốp \}ouиu.
admit, ifróofar.
adorn, кобдє́ $\omega$.
advance, $\pi \rho \rho_{j}$ ३aivw.
advautage, áyatour: To the advantage of, $\pi$ póc (g.).
advantageous, iợžhtuos.
advice, give, mapatvéc.
Aegean, Ai $\gamma$ aïos.
affair, $\pi$ ріі $\gamma \mu a$.
affairs here, тà èvßúds.
 aflidavit, make, dióqvequ.
afrail, ¢о३ои́ $\mu$ ever. Am a., see fear.



again, uitrg, $\pi a ́ \neq n, d r$.

após (a.).
ago, $8=2=6$.
aill, isperito.
ail, vartíw.
Alexander, 'Alágavipos.
alive，be，弓áw．
all，$\pi a ̆ c$. All those who，$\pi$ ántes ठ́боt．
allege，фа́бкь．
ally，бí $\mu$ а $о о$ ．
alone，$\mu$ óvos．
along，$\pi a \rho a ́ ~(a).$.
already，$\ddot{\eta} \delta \eta$ ．
also，каí，à̀ $\lambda \lambda o \varsigma$.
although，каíт $\varepsilon \rho ; \S 35,6$.
always，$\dot{a} \varepsilon i$.
am，$\varepsilon^{\prime} \mu^{\prime}$ ，$\gamma^{\prime} \gamma \nu о \mu a \iota$ ．
ambassadors，$\pi \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \beta \varepsilon \varepsilon \iota$ ．
ambitious，фi入óт $\mu \nu o \varsigma$.
among，$\dot{\varepsilon} v$（d．），$\pi a \rho a ́ ~(d) .$.
amusement，$\pi a \iota \delta \iota a ́$.
ancestor，$\pi \rho б \quad$ оvos．
anchor，weigh，aĭ $\omega$ ．
ancient，$\pi$ a $\lambda$ auós．
ancients，the，oi $\pi a ́ \lambda a \iota$ ．
and，$\kappa a \dot{\imath}, \tau \varepsilon, \delta \varepsilon ́$ ．
and that too，каıे таи̃та．
and yet，каітоь．
anger，ó $\rho \gamma \dot{\eta}$ ．
angry with，be，ópүi弓oual（d．），$\delta$, $\dot{o}^{\rho} \gamma \bar{\eta} s$ モ̀ $\chi \varepsilon \iota \nu$（a．）．
animal，Anpiov．
announce，$\dot{a} \gamma \gamma \dot{\lambda} \lambda \lambda \omega$ ．
another，$\ddot{a} i j o s$.
answer，dтокрі́vодає．
anticipation，see hope．
any，anyone，Tls．
anything，$\tau \ell$ ，or＝everything．
apparition，фи́бнa，aтos．
appear，фаívoная．
appoint，тá $\sigma \sigma \omega$ ．
approach，$\pi \rho о \sigma \chi \omega \rho \varepsilon \omega$ ．
ardently，use superl．
 arise，y＇́ ү voutu．
arm，$\partial \ddot{o ̈} \lambda \omega v, \pi \tilde{\eta} \chi v \varsigma, \varepsilon \omega \varsigma(\mathrm{~m}).$.
army，отрáтєчиa，aтос．
around，á $\mu \phi \dot{\prime}, \pi \varepsilon \rho \dot{c}$.
arrest，$\sigma v \lambda \lambda a \mu \beta \dot{a} v \omega$ ．

arrive before，$\phi \theta$ áv $\omega$（p．109，7）．
art，$\tau \varepsilon ́ \chi \nu \eta$ ．
artificial，$\mu \varepsilon \mu \eta \chi a \nu \eta \mu \varepsilon ́ v o \varsigma$.
artist，$\tau \varepsilon \chi v i \tau \eta s$.
as，$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \varepsilon i ́, \dot{\omega} \varsigma, \omega ̈ \sigma \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ，каí（after same）；
$\dot{\varepsilon} v \stackrel{\ni}{\omega}$ ；катá（a．）（＝according to）；
as follows，тotáde；as yet，$\grave{\varepsilon \tau}$ ；
as you enter，§ 16， 11.
as to，$\pi \varepsilon \rho^{\prime}$（g．）．
ashamed，be，aio đóvoua．
Asia，＇Aбía．
ask for，aiт $\varepsilon$ ．$\omega$ ．
ask（question），غ̇ $\rho \omega \tau \alpha ́ \omega$ ．
asleep，when a．，коц $\mu \eta \varepsilon i \varsigma$.
assembly，$\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \kappa \lambda \eta \sigma i ́ a$.
assent，बvvalvé $\omega$ ．
assert，ф $\eta \mu i, \phi a ́ \sigma \kappa \omega$.
assist，$\beta$ о $\theta^{\prime} \varepsilon$（d．）．
associate with，$\delta \mu i \lambda \varepsilon \sigma$（d．）．
Astyages，＇A
at，$\dot{\varepsilon} v, \pi a \rho a ́ ~(d),. \dot{\varepsilon} \pi i ́(d).$.
at a distance，$\delta \iota a ́$（g．）．
at full speed，катà крáтоs．
at hands of，íó（g．），$\pi \rho \rho_{c}^{(g .) .}$
at price of，use gen．，p．33， 3.
at once，$\varepsilon v i \theta u ́ s$.
Athenian，＇A Arpaios．
Athens，＇Afirpas， $\boldsymbol{\omega} v$ ；of Athens， ＇Aөpraĩos．
attack，make an attack，$\pi$ побтítт $\omega$ （d．），（sb．）と̇бßกへ̂ŋ́．
attempt，тєєрá $\omega$ ．
Attica，＇Aттккí．．
autochthonous，aivó $\chi \theta \omega v$ ．

awake，$\dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \varepsilon i \rho \omega$ ．

## B．

Babylon， $\mathrm{Ba} \beta$ widuv，whos，
bad，како́s．
back，$\pi a ́ h \nu \nu, ~ a 亡 ̌$.
banished，be，$\varepsilon \kappa \pi i \pi \tau \omega$ ．
bank，т $\rho a ́ \pi \varepsilon \zeta а$ ．
barbarian，$\beta a ́ \rho \beta a \rho o s$.
base，како́s．
bathe，roioaa．
battle，$\mu a ́ \chi \eta$ ．
be，riцi，子ízvopat，$\dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega$（with adv）；
be upon，غंл $\varepsilon є \mu$（d．）．
beam，ঠоко́s（f．）．
bear，$\phi \hat{\varepsilon} \rho \omega$ ．
beautiful，каخ̊ós．
because，ít
because of，dı́́（a．），тapú（a．）， घ veка（g．）．
become，rizvouat．
bed，$\dot{\mathscr{L} \chi o s, \text { ovs．}}$
bed－chamber，Aáクapos．
before，$\pi \rho \dot{\text {（g．），}} \dot{\varepsilon} \pi i$（g．），or sce until．
beg，aitéw，dદ́o $\mu$ a（g．）．
begin，§24，5．
beginning，be the，$\dot{a} \rho \chi \omega$（g．）．
behind，$\delta \pi \iota \sigma \theta \varepsilon \nu$（g．）．
behold，$\beta \lambda e ́ \pi \omega$ ，д́pá $\omega$ ．
believe，$\pi \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon \dot{\omega}$ ，vоді弓н．
belong to，$\varepsilon^{i} \mu i+$ gen．
bend（of a bow），reiv．
beneath，$i \pi o ́$（g．）．
beseech，iкктвíw（by，тpórfgen．）， or use dïтa（pruty）．
beside，тарá．
besides，$\pi \rho o ́ c ̧ ~(d) .$.
besiege，$\pi о \lambda \omega \nLeftarrow \hat{\imath} \omega$ ．
best，see good．
better，see good．
betray，mporidoulu．
between，$\mu \varepsilon \tau a \xi i$（g．）．
beyond，$i \pi \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \rho$（a．）；b．his strength， $\dot{v} \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho$ a⿱亠乂寸亍́n．
bezel，$\sigma \emptyset \varepsilon v \delta \sigma \nu \eta$.
bind，$\delta \varepsilon ́ \omega$ ．
bite，$\delta \alpha ́ \kappa \nu \omega$ ．
blame，aittóopat；＂to blame，＂ aittos．
blessing，ả $\boldsymbol{a}^{0} 0$ óv．
blind，$\tau v \phi \lambda o ́ s$ ．
blockade，$\pi о \lambda \iota о р к i ́ \omega$.
bloom，à $\nu \theta \varepsilon ́ \omega, ~ \theta a ́ \lambda i \lambda \omega$ ．
board，go on，dंva $\beta$ aivw．
boast，áv $\chi \varepsilon{ }^{\prime} \omega$ ．
body，бٓ̃ $\mu$ ，aгos．
bold，àv $\delta \rho \varepsilon i \sim s$.
born，be，rízvouat．
both，à $\mu \phi \omega, \dot{a} \mu \phi \dot{\sigma} \tau \rho \circ \varsigma ;$ both．．and， каí（тと）．．каі．
bow，тógov．
boy，тaï，$\pi a \iota \delta \sigma s$ ．
boyhood，from，غ́к $\pi a i \delta \omega \nu$ ．
Brasidas，Bfafidas．
brave，àvঠpeios．
bravely，ávঠpeíns．
brazen，$\chi$ áлккоs．
break，sєapןŕүvvpu（intr．in mid．）， $\pi u p a \beta a i v \omega$（violate）；break down， $\lambda i \omega$ ．
breast－plate，$\theta \dot{\omega} \rho \alpha \xi$ ，акая（m．）．
bred，be，три́фодии．
brevity，тà $\beta$ ра ди́тера．
brick，$\pi$ Rívoos（f．）．
bridge，$\gamma^{\prime} \phi \boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{p} a$ ．
bring，фf́p $\omega$ ；bring false charges
 عióá ；b，to ruin，say ruin； b．to terms，$\dot{a} \gamma \omega \dot{\varepsilon} \varsigma \sigma \dot{\partial} \mu \beta a \sigma \iota \nu$ ．
broken，be，èu

brother，aidziфás．
hoild，дধ́ $\mu \omega$ ．
hurdensome，$\mu \rho \chi \theta \eta \rho o ́ s$.
hurn，каío．
but，$\grave{i \lambda \lambda \alpha a ́, ~ d e ́ . ~}$
buy，і̀ѓо $\mu$ а．
by，ínó（g．），катá（a．）with nume－ rals，$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i$（g．）with pronoms，p． 53，（e）．

## C．

calamity，$\pi$ átos，ovs．
 out，$\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \kappa а \lambda \hat{\varepsilon} \omega$ ．
calumnies you uttered，â otéßaǹi $\varepsilon \varsigma$ ． camp，бтрато́л є $\delta o v$.
can，ঠı́vaцац．
capable of commanding，$\dot{a} \rho \chi$ тко́s （g．）．
capture，катадац $\beta$ ávю．
care，take，фроитіًю；care much for，$\pi \varepsilon \rho \grave{~} \pi о \lambda \lambda o v ̄ ~ \pi o \iota \varepsilon ́ o \mu a t, ~ p . ~ 58, ~$ （d）．
carelessness，ä $\mu \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \varepsilon \iota a$ ．
earry，фє́ ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ ．
carry away from，$\dot{a} \pi о к о \mu\}, \zeta$ ；carry on war with，$\pi o \lambda \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\omega}$（di．）．
case，in extreme cases，$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i \quad \tau \omega ̃ v$ $\pi a p a \delta \delta \xi \omega v$ ．In which c．，$\S 29,3$.
catalogue，кaт́́⿱㇒冋口oүos．
cause，aïтоv，（vb．）тaр́́ $\chi \omega$ ．
cavalry，oi $i \pi \pi \varepsilon i \zeta$ ．
cease，таípau．
Cecrops，Kє́кроч．
cement，$\beta \varepsilon \beta$ кúco．
centre，pionc．
certainly，it c．does，$\pi a ́ v v ~ \mu i ̀ v p o r v . ~$
certainly not，i̋ккт丁́á $\gamma$ ．
chain，ühvous，foç．
character，тро́tor．
chariot，äpusu．
chasm，，xíp／u，utoc．
cheaply，$\mu к \kappa \rho о$ v．
child，$\pi$ aıíiov．
chimera，$\chi^{\prime} \mu a \iota \rho a$ ．
choose，aipéopal．
cistern，фр反́каю，атос．
citadel，ӓкро́тод七я．
citizen，$\pi 0$ 入itng．
city，$\pi \bar{\partial} \iota \varsigma, \varepsilon \omega_{\rho}$ ．
Cleon， $\mathrm{K} \lambda \hat{\varepsilon} u v$, avos．
cloak，хえaīva．
coast，aiy $a \lambda \neq o ́$ ．
coast along，$\pi a p a \pi \lambda \varepsilon ́ \omega$ ．

collectively，бі́ $\mu \pi a v \tau \varepsilon$ ．
colony，àтокіа．
column，orïpos，ws．
come，$\check{\varepsilon} \rho \chi о \mu a \iota, ~ \varepsilon i \mu u, ~ § ~ 24, ~ 3 ; ~ c . ~ i n, ~$ вібєци ；c．on，үіүvoциц；c．out，

command，$\kappa \rho a \tau \varepsilon ́ \varepsilon$（g．）．
commander，$\sigma \tau \beta a \tau \eta \gamma o ́ s$.
commit，see impiety．
common，knevós．
common－sense，фро́mjors．
commonwealth，копvóv．
company，$\lambda o ́ \chi o s$.
compared with，to，$\pi a \rho a ́(a).$.
compel，àvaүкá̧o．
compose history of，$\sigma v \gamma \gamma \rho a ́ \phi o$.
conceal from，$\dot{i \pi} \pi \kappa р i \pi \tau \tau \omega, \S 17,5$.
concern，દiцli $\pi$ póg（a．）．
concerns，as far as，$\S 39,9$.
concerned，§39， 9.
concession，by，use $\sigma v \gamma \chi \omega \rho \hat{\epsilon}($ ．

condition，on，$\varepsilon$ हit（d．）；§ 39， 6.
 （a．）．
confess，інидоуќs．
confidence，have，тобтíc（1．）．

Conon，Kobrw．
conquer，veкác．
conquest，omit．
consent，ouravés．
consequence，in c．of，трós（a．）．

consideration，omit．
conspicuous，be，$\delta(a \lambda \not ́ \mu \pi \pi$.

continue，$\phi \ngtr \mu \mu^{\prime}$ ．
control of，keel，кит́́ $\chi$ б．
corn，oitos．
correspond with，$\sigma v \mu \dot{\phi} \omega v \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\omega}$（d．）．
council，ßovziy．
counsel，ßoíhะчみa；give c．，ßou－

count as，titz $\mu a \iota \pi a \beta a ́ ~(\mathrm{a}),. ~ p . ~ \tilde{\sigma}$ ， （3），（a）．


countryman，$\pi о$ діт
courage，à $\nu \delta \rho \varepsilon^{\prime} \dot{a}$ ．
course，omit．
crash，ঠойтоऽ．
crews and all，p．23，（4）．
cross，$\delta$ аßаivo，$\pi$ єраио́оцаи．
crowd，ox $\chi^{2}$ os．
cruel，àzpros，官 $\mu \dot{s}$ ．
cruise along，$\pi a \rho a \pi \gamma i ́ \omega$ ．
cry，$\beta$ oác．
eustom，vouos．
cut off，$\dot{a} \pi \sigma \tau \varepsilon \mu \nu \omega$ ．
Cyrus，Kīpors．

## D．

daily，$\kappa$ aft ${ }^{\prime} \mu^{\mu} p a v$ ．
danger，кірঠeves．
dangerous，iтнivituroc．
dare，тодд． á $^{\prime}$ ．
daric，סapziкós．
Darius，$\Delta$ apelucs．
darkness，тки́oо，ov．
daughter，Avyuinp．
 In days of，$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i$（g．）．One day， $\pi o t \hat{\varepsilon}$ ．Win（gain）the day，viníw．

dead，veкןкí，тє丹lvŋкótes；dead man， veкрós ；be dead，тeflviкє́vu．

death，Өívazos．
deceive，$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi a \pi a \tau a ́ \omega$ ．
declaration，use $\delta$ yifin（declare）．

defeat，vıки́ $\omega$ ，（sib．）ir：a．
defend oneself，áfivofau．
degenerated，have d．from the charaeter of，use xeipen qiui．
delay，àvé $\chi \omega$ ；without delay，cittic．
deliberate，$\beta$ видє́оиии．

delighted，be（with），i，$\delta$ онu．
deliver，тара反idцuu．
Delos，$\Delta \operatorname{IV}^{2}$ ros．
demand，¿¿¢ьтáo，теvfár＇яиu．
demand attention，use $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi / \mu z^{2} \grave{i} \boldsymbol{m}_{\mu}$ （take care of）．

densely，ím̀̀ $\pi \sigma \lambda \bar{\omega}{ }^{2}$ ．


departure，take，$=$ depart．
deposit，китаті解и．
deprive of，áтиатуرíc．
derived，be，ríyopu．
descend，китаßаív．
descent，by，révoce．
desert，$\pi$ poridupu．
deserve，ásaos $\begin{gathered}\text { i } \mu \text { ；} \\ \text { deserved the }\end{gathered}$ favour of，íj＂us ip iphionew（1．）．
desire，і̇т $\theta$ өицu．

 despise，катаир préro（g．）．

destined，вінариє́гос．
destitute，$\varepsilon$ є́p $\mu$ os（g．）．
destroy，катадí $\omega, \delta_{\imath} \alpha \phi \theta \varepsilon i \rho \omega$ ．
determine，Savó́opal．
devoted to the chase，$\phi$ inóripos．
die，$\dot{a} \pi о \theta \nu \dot{\eta} \sigma \kappa \omega$ ．
different，in d．places，a้ $\lambda \lambda o b \varepsilon v$.
difficult，$\chi a \lambda \varepsilon \pi о ́ s$ ．
disappoint，$\sigma \phi a ́ \lambda \lambda \omega$ ．
ïsaster，$\pi a ́ \theta o \varsigma, ~ \tau o ̀ ~ a ̀ \pi o \tau v \chi \varepsilon i v . ~$
disband，$\delta \iota a$ ívo．
discretion，тò бшфрогєіँ．
dishearten，кататліүббш．
dismantle，$\pi \varepsilon \rho \iota a t \rho$ ह́ $\omega$ ．
dismay，in，use deido．
dismiss，$\delta \iota a \pi \varepsilon ́ \varepsilon \pi \omega$ ．
disperse，$\delta \iota \omega$ Héco．
disposed，be，ঠıáкєчйи．
disruption，lead to d．，use ¿¿фíт $\eta \mu$
（cause to revolt）．
distance，at a，§ 19，l，（1），（c）．
distant，be，$\dot{a} \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega$ ．
distinction，ðóga．
distinguish，крí七．
disturb，тарáтть，кшย์́ $\omega$ ．
divine，$\theta$ zious．

（harm），$\dot{a} \delta_{\iota \kappa} \varepsilon{ }^{\omega}$ ．
doctor，iatpós．
dominion，bring under， $\boldsymbol{v \pi \pi о \sigma \tau р 反 ́ q o - ~}$ $\mu u$ ．
door，Oúpa．
down from，keráa（g．）．
drachma，$\delta p \neq \chi \mu \dot{\eta}$ ．
draw off，$\pi \varepsilon p t a p e ́ \omega$ ．
draw up，tíaбo，бurypiuted（of laws）．
dreadful，Stapoc．
drink，$\mu \hat{\epsilon} \theta \eta,(\mathrm{vb}.) \pi i v \omega$ ．
drive out，$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi \varepsilon \lambda a i n \%$ ．
drought，aix $\chi$ uoi，in．

during，кatá（a．）．
duty，à đpи́，đà drovta．

## E．

each，हैкабтоц．
eager，$\pi \rho \sigma^{\prime} \theta \nu \mu o s$. Be e．to，$\pi \rho \circ \neq \dot{v}$－
$\mu \omega s+$ inf．
ear，oùs，ímós（n．）．
earth， $2 \tilde{\eta}$ ．
ease，with，$\dot{\rho}+\delta_{i}^{\prime} \omega s$ ．
easily，padíás．
east，$\varepsilon$ है $\omega$ ，$\omega$（f．）．
easy，$\dot{\rho}\left({ }^{\prime} \delta \delta_{l o g}\right.$.
eat，$\dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \theta i \omega$ ．
educate，$\pi a u \delta \varepsilon \dot{v}$ ．
education，$\pi a \iota \delta \varepsilon i a, ~ \mu a ́ \theta \eta \sigma \iota s . ~$
effect，ঠıaтрáтть．
Elateia，＇Еえ̀át $\varepsilon$ a．
else，ä̀خos．
emanate，rírvouat．
empire，$\dot{\alpha} \rho \chi \eta$ ．
enact，$\S 27$ ， 1 ．
епсамр，бтратотеле́＇оиаи．
end，e．was near，say ：now about to die．

enemy，$\pi \Delta \lambda \hat{\lambda} \mu \ell o l, \omega \nu$.
engage，$\mu \dot{\chi} \chi о \mu и$（d．）．

enough，oituc．．．iate（inf．）．
ensue，rívropal．
eusure their remaining，say：how they shall remain．

entrust，кucuatil）
envoys，see ambussadors．


Ephesus, "Eфcous.
erect, i$\sigma \quad \eta \mu \mu$.
Eretria, 'Ерєтрíu.
err, íцаргávю.
 diw; e. punishment, say : that he might not be punished.

eterual friendship, say : to be a friend always.
Euboea, Eit;ooa.
evacuate, غ்кієі́ть.
even, rai ; e. if, § 35, 6 ; c. though, каітєг.
eveuing, غ́anépra.
everlasting disgrace, use superl. of aia रoós.
every, हैкабтоৎ, пuis.
everything, wara.
every way, $\delta_{i}$ (with superl.).
evil, како́r.

exceed, крєіббшv єіци́.
except, $\pi i$ ito (g.).
excess, in, à yuv.
excessive, $i_{j} a v$.
exclude, ripy.
exert oneself, dıaťivoда.
exhort, тарани́co (d.).

exist, віці.
expectation, $\quad$ हो $\pi i$.
expedient, orquípus.
experlition, "हैuboc (f.).
expense, $\delta a \pi a ́ v y$.
experience, have no experience, iaтetpós tigu (g.).
exquisitely, use superl.
extend over, ini $\chi$.
extreme, see case.
eye, icp air.pús. $^{\text {. }}$

## F.

face, $\pi$ ри́битои.
fail, àuaptivo.
fall, $\pi i \pi t \omega$, (of rain) zisprofat.
fall in with, غ̇vè Xúro (d.).
fall on, трогтілть (d.).
false, 廿ewóns.
falsehoods you uttered, $\hat{a} \dot{\&} \dot{\psi} \notin \varepsilon ́ \delta o v$.
famons, tavv.
far, $\mu$ кккра́r.
fast, Ta $\chi^{2}$.
father, тatíp, т то́s.
fault, see find.
favour, see confer.
fear, дєіль, фове́ораи.
feast, Seutvé ; at the f., use vb.
fellow-labourer, aiveplos.
fertile, Tiońouc:
few, ідіси.
fickl, "̈үpos, $\mu$ íqך. In the field,

fight, $\mu$ á $\chi$ onal (with, d.).


find out, $\begin{aligned} & \xi \\ & \xi \varepsilon ข р і б к ы . ~\end{aligned}$
finger, däkтvios.
fire, $\pi i \bar{p}$, of (n.).
firm, $\beta$ द́suors.

first, at, $\pi \rho \tilde{\sim} \tau \omega v$.
fish, ixtics, wers.

 F. for refuge, китафєi’ү.
fleet, vuetcoiv, viges.
Hing away, íторрiтть.

flog, nagtiyow.
ilsurish, iatfic.
How, péw.
flower，ǎ $\llcorner$ Oos，ovs．
fly，фвís．
follow，غпоцаи（d．）．As follows （following），totádf．

fool，$\mu$ коро́s．
fool－hardy，тод $\mu \eta \rho o ́ s$.
foolish，$\mu$ оро́́s．
foot，$\pi$ oíc，roóós（ m ）；hand and f．，ace．pl．
for，$\gamma$ á $\rho$, ：$\varepsilon \nu \varepsilon \kappa \alpha$（for the sake of）； p．33，（5），$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i$（ $d .$, with a view to），$\delta i ́ a ́$（on account of），$\dot{v \pi \varepsilon ́ \rho}$（in behalf of ），$\pi \varepsilon p i$（about）；of time， p． $43,9$.
for all time，$\dot{\varepsilon} \subset, \dot{a} \varepsilon i$ ．
forbid，$\dot{a} \pi а \gamma о \rho \varepsilon i ́ \omega$.
force，（sl．）use article，（vb）

forefather，$\pi \rho о$ órovos．
foremost of all，$\dot{\varepsilon} v$ тої трйтоя．
foresight，$\pi$ pórooa．


form，$\pi i \pi m \gamma a$ ．
former，érívos，$\dot{\sigma} \mu \dot{\varepsilon}{ }^{\prime}$ ．
former times（lays），of，$\pi \rho i v, \pi a ́ \lambda u u$ ． forsooth，$\delta i \nexists \varepsilon v, \delta j$ ．
fortify，$\tau \varepsilon \chi$ 亿位．
fortitude，with equal，ipoíos．
fortunate，zirvxís，
fortune，good，sirnxía．
four at a time，ìvì tétrapuc．
four others，with，$\pi \dot{f} \mu \pi \tau \operatorname{cog}$ aitóc．


freeze，1．7． 2.
friend，pötur ；be f．with，siones eival（g．）．
friculship，quizín．
frighten，$\phi_{0} \beta \varepsilon \varepsilon_{0}$.
from，$\dot{\pi} \pi o ́, \dot{\varepsilon} \kappa(\mathrm{~g}$.$) ；be f．，à ác \mu \iota$ ．
front，in f．of，$\pi \rho o ́$（g．）．
fugitive，ф ${ }^{2}$ дás，ádoc．
full，at full speed，àvà крáros； with full strean，$\pi o \lambda i s$ ．
furlong，$\sigma$ тád $\iota o v$（ $\mathrm{pl} ., o t$ ）．
furnish，$\pi a \rho \varepsilon ́ \chi \omega$ ．

## G．


gain day，see day．
garrison，фоoípıov．
gate，$\pi i \lambda \eta$ ．
gather，$\sigma v \lambda \lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \omega$ ．
gathering，$\sigma i \lambda \lambda o j o s$.
general，от $\rho a \tau \eta \gamma o ́ s$ ；be g．，$\sigma \tau \rho a \tau \eta \gamma \dot{\varepsilon} \omega$ ． gentle，$\pi \rho \tilde{a} o \varsigma, \pi \rho a \varepsilon i a, \pi \rho \tilde{a} o v$ ．
geometry，$\gamma \varepsilon \omega \mu \varepsilon \tau \rho i a$ ．
get，ᄀaцßávo．
giant，زi＞as，avtos．
gift，$\delta \tilde{\rho o v}$ ．
give，$\delta i \delta o \mu \iota$ ；give advice，$\pi u \rho a \iota v e ́ \omega$ ． glad，be，$\hat{\eta} \delta о \mu$ с.
glorious past，$\delta o ́ \xi a ~ v i \pi a ́ \rho \chi o v \sigma a ~(d) .$.
glove，$\chi \varepsilon \iota \rho i ́ c, i \delta o \varsigma ~(f).$.
 àтоßаìw；g．on，रívopat；g．on board，see board；g．out，$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi \varepsilon \rho$－ $\chi$ оиає；g．up，àvaßaívo．
god，Arós．God knows，vì Día．$^{\text {．}}$

gone，have，oǐxoua．
good，íatós（at，inf．）．
Gorgias，lopyias．
government，ó $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \grave{\imath} \pi \rho a_{\gamma} \mu a ́ \tau \omega \nu$ ．
governor，ápuoбтís．
Graniens，「р́ávéos．
grant，$\delta i \delta o u t$ ；or use § 36.
grasping despot，say ：to one grasp－ ing（ $\pi$ ivorekte $\omega$ ）and wronging （ $\dot{a} \delta \iota \kappa \varepsilon ́ \omega)$ ．
great，$\mu \hat{\varepsilon} \gamma a s$.
greatly，$\mu \varepsilon \not \subset a ́ \lambda \omega s$.

Greek，＂E $\lambda \lambda-1 v$, mos．
grey，тодибs．
ground，$\chi \omega$ piov，Ong．that，§40， 4.
guard against，фчһátтоцає．
guess，make a g．，દiкál $\omega$ ．
guilty，be found g．of，íлітконаи（g．）．
gulf，ко́длоя．
Gyges，lians，ou．

## H．

hair，$\theta \rho i \xi$, г $р \ell \chi o ́ s$（f．）．
half，i，uıбی，$\varepsilon \iota a, v$ ．
halt，кавібтанає．
Halys，＂A入ıs．
hand，xeip，xєipós（f．）．At the hands of，imó，$\pi$ poí（g．）．On the one hand，$\mu \varepsilon$ ．
hand over，традidepu，$\pi$ ркип $\mu$ ．
handsome，кuỉóc．
hang，крсна́ $\nu v ข \mu$ ．

happiness，$\varepsilon$ vifatuovia．
happy，віঠаiцни．
harbour，ichiv，évuç（m．）．
hard，xaiধпо́s，
hard－hearted，$\sigma_{\lambda} \varepsilon$ èpeus．
hardly（one）．See 1 ， 27 ，（c）．
harm，see do．
hat，$\pi \dot{k} \tau u \sigma u$ ．
hate，$\mu / \sigma \varepsilon ́ \omega$ ．
hatred，$\dot{\varepsilon} \chi \theta \rho \kappa$ ，$\mu$ ioue．
have，$\grave{\chi} \chi \omega, \phi \quad \phi \rho \omega$（get）．
he，iкะ ivos，мituc．
heal，kẹ̛uión．
bear，икиíw．
heat，кuĩ $\mu \mathrm{c}$, atus．


Hellas，＇Eスǐás，ádos．
help，ßonAéc（d．）．
her，§ 9， 6.
herald，кїрvگ，vкия．
here，ėvoáde．Be h．，тúpzqu．
Herodotus，＇Hpádotog．
herself，aiví．
hide，$\delta о \rho a ́, ~(v b) ~ а і т о к р и ́ т т ь .$.
high，viquiós．

hill，ànpov，àpos，org．
himself，aitóg．
his，$\S 9,6$.
history，orypuoí．
hold，$\dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega$ ，іте́ $\chi \omega$ ，rouit，$\omega$（＝heliev（c）；
h．worthy，$\dot{a}$ द̆tó $\omega$ ；h．oneself in readiness，тарабкєváä。иии．
home，оікоц，＇சंт＇ойкаи（adv．）．
Homer，＂Opmpos．
honest，xpmatús．
honesty，xpmaтó：ทs．
honour，т／itá ，（sh．）Tluí．
honourable，кuìóc．
 hope）．
hoplite，öriing．
horse，$i \pi \pi \rho c, i \pi \pi k i c$ ．
horseman，imakés．
hour of departure，ete．，say ：you shall now go away to the gods．
house，viкía，dóusc ；at my house， тир＇＇turí．
how，Tüs，is（with adjs．）；how many，тumot．
huge，$\mu \varepsilon$ zuc tis．

hunger，itteit．
hanting，Ahfre ；love hunting，staú－ thouric tim．


## I.

I, $\dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \dot{\varphi}$.
ice, кри́гта $\lambda \lambda n \varsigma$.
identity of interest, Tò $\tau a v ̉ \tau \grave{a} \sigma v \mu \phi \hat{c}$ $\rho \varepsilon \iota \nu$.
idle, áp ${ }^{2} \sigma$.
idleness, in, $\dot{a} \rho \gamma \dot{\sigma}$ s.

ignorance, à $\mu a \theta_{i ́ c}$.
ignorant, á $\mu a \theta \dot{\eta} s$.
ill, какш̈s.
ill, be, voof́ $\omega$.
imagine, $\dot{\boldsymbol{\tau}} \boldsymbol{\pi} д \lambda \alpha \beta \dot{\mu} \%$.
immeasurably, $\pi o \lambda \hat{c}$.
immediately, $\varepsilon i \theta \dot{\prime} s$.
impiety, $\dot{a} \sigma \varepsilon \beta \varepsilon \alpha \alpha$; commit impiety, $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \varepsilon \beta \dot{\varepsilon} \omega$.
impious, à $\sigma \beta \bar{\eta}$ s.
impose, $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \tau i \theta \eta \mu$.
impossible, ádúvatoc.
in, $\dot{\varepsilon} v$ (d.).
incentive, à $\nu a ́ \gamma \kappa \eta$.
incur danger, кıvঠvveiv.
indignant, be, àavanté (that, § 31).
individually, $\kappa a \theta^{\circ}$ ह́va.

infatuated, $\mu$ após.
inferior, $\chi \varepsilon i \rho \omega \nu$.
inhabit, oiк\& $\omega$.
inhabitant, тодiтns, ó оєкюัv.
injure, àdヶќє $\omega, \beta \nexists a ́ \pi \tau \omega$.
injury, for the, $\dot{\varepsilon \pi} \boldsymbol{\imath}$ какй.


iaroad, ickoizi, Make an inroal,

insolence, $\ddot{\forall \beta p u r}, \operatorname{\varepsilon \omega c}$ (f).
insolent, ibpurtekir.
instantly, evóver.
instead of, $\dot{a} v \tau^{\prime}$ (g.).
instrumentality, thro., déá (g.).
intend, $\delta \iota a v \nu_{\varepsilon} \neq \mu a \iota ; ~ § 41,3$.
interest, тóкои, $\omega v$; with greatest interest, $\hat{\eta} \delta \ell \sigma \tau \alpha$.
interpreter, $\dot{\varepsilon} \rho \mu \eta \tau \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon}$, é $\omega \varsigma$.
intervening, $\mu \varepsilon \tau а \xi \succeq$.
into, $\varepsilon$ ic (a.).
invade, غ̇ $\sigma \beta a ́ \lambda \lambda \omega$.
invasion, $\dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \beta 0 \lambda \dot{\eta}$.
invisible, áquvirs.
invite, каへદ́ $\omega$.
involve, p. 37, (10).
Ionia, 'I $\omega v i a$.
island, iños (f.).
it, $\S 9,3$, (2).
itself, by, à̇тóc.

## J.

jealous, $\phi \theta$ ove $\rho o ́ s . ~$
journey, торвía.
judge, критíc, (vb.) крív.
judgment, $\gamma v \dot{\alpha} \mu \eta$; in 1ny j., p. 40, 11 .
just, fíalos ; $\beta$ рахи́ тı.


## K.

keep, филátть, д̇циє́vo (1.); keep, silent, $\sigma t \gamma$ án.
kill, á $\pi о к т \varepsilon$ 'ivo.
killed, be, àñоөviбкк $^{\text {. }}$
kind, of the, see such.
king, Bacinkis.

knowledge, ієпибт $\dot{\mu} \mu \mathrm{\eta}$.

## L.

 สตย์์.

lake, | $i \mu \nu \eta$ |
| ---: | :--- |

 Dict．）．
 катà үïn．

large，$\mu \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma a \check{\S}$ ；large number，say ： many．
last，$\mu \dot{\varepsilon} \ell \omega$ ．
last，at，Tغ่ภs．
latter，ovitor，à dé．
Laurium，Aaipelov．
lavish，$\mu \dot{\gamma} \gamma a c$ ．
law，vó $\mu$ os．
lay，tion $\mu$ ．
lay aside，кататitf $\mu a t$ ．
lay violent hands on，xpárpat ßuaios（d．）．
lead，à $\gamma \omega$ ；lead away，$\dot{\alpha}$ áá $\rangle \omega$ ；lead back，غ்шuizo．
leader，ijy $\mu \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{w}$ ，ómo．
leap down，кarãyćáo．
learn，$\mu$ aıӨáv．
least，at，次．
leave， 7 еítu．
Lesbos，oi Aと́aßiol．
less，$\mu$ riun．


liar，$\psi \varepsilon i \sigma=\eta \rho, ~ o r$.
liberty， $\begin{gathered}1 / \varepsilon \tau t \varepsilon \rho i a . ~\end{gathered}$
lie，кеїии．Tell a lie，ұєі́íдиаи．
life，Bios ；1．of ease，iuq $\sigma \dot{\omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\prime}$ ；of his l．，say＂living．＂
light，oür，rós（n．），（vb．）ávítto．
like，ірниег，тро́s（g．）；§ 33,1 ； （vb．）idicetopt．with in．
likely，einós．
liom，iecu，ovtes．

 （with compar．）．
$\dot{\text { érontic．}}$
load，ixyore，ms．
long，raiis ；l．after，$\pi$ ö̀i iatepov；
 92，4）．
 adv．$\pi 0$ ìiv $\chi \rho \dot{v o v}$.
look at，$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi<\beta \lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \omega$ ．
loosening，use $\chi$ aíapós（loose）pre－ dicatively．
lose，à $\pi \sigma \dot{i} \dot{\lambda} \mu$ ．
loss，be at a，$\dot{\text { a }} \bar{\pi} \rho \dot{\varepsilon} \omega$ ．
lot，the common，use кovò $\pi \bar{a} \sigma \iota \nu$ ．
loud，$\mu \dot{\varepsilon}$ jas．
love，dithé．
lower，i申ínй．
loyal，$\pi \iota \sigma$ ós．
Lydian，Avóg．

## M．

mad ，be，$\mu$ нívipau．
magistrates，đù $\tau \dot{\varepsilon} \hat{\lambda} \cdot \bar{\eta}$ ．
maiden，$\kappa \dot{\beta} \eta \eta$ ．
maintain，т $\tau \varepsilon ́ \not \subset о \mu а$ ．
make，$\pi=t \in(\$ 27,2) ;$ m．use of， хра́онаи（d．）；m．good use of，ev хри́одаи．
 тוढ́тクS，TLS（ $=$ anyone $)$ ．
manage，$\pi \rho a ́ \tau \tau \omega$ ．

many，roinot；many times，tuin．

Marathon，at，Mapeetõvu．
march，déós（f．），（vb．）बтpateio，
 mark，גupaктip；s 15，（10）．
Massagetiw，Maбадетui．
master，deathenc．
matter，see thing．
matter of, $\S 15,(10)$.
may, $\dot{\varepsilon} \xi \varepsilon \sigma \tau \iota$ m. say, $\tau \iota \varsigma$; § 25, 2.
maxim, the, $\tau$.
meal, $\delta \varepsilon i \pi \nu o v$.
mean, $\varepsilon i \mu i ́$.
means, use $\delta \pi \omega \varsigma$ (how). By means of, $\delta \iota a ́$ (g.).
measure, $\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho \varepsilon ́ \omega$.
Median, $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ Mý $\delta \omega \nu$.
Medon, Méd $\omega v$.
meet, ̇̇vтvə $\chi a ́ v \omega$ (d.).
nember of this house, $\tau t s$.
mention, $\lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \omega$ (a.).
messenger, à $\gamma \gamma \varepsilon \lambda o s$.
middle, $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \circ \varsigma(§ 6,1)$.

midst, see middle.
mildness, use $\pi \rho a ́ \omega s$.
Miletus, Mî̀ntos.
mind, $\phi \rho \dot{\eta} v, \varepsilon v o ́ s, ~ \gamma v i ́ \mu \eta$.
misdeeds, тà $\pi \varepsilon \pi \rho a \gamma \mu \varepsilon ́ v a$.
misfortune, тò à $\pi о \tau v \chi$ д̃̃.
mistake, make, д̇ $\mu a \rho \tau$ ávw.
momentary, тараvтіка.
money, хри́иата, с’ $\rho$ خ́poov.
month, $\mu$ ív, $\mu$ miós (m.).
monument, $\mu v \tilde{\eta} \mu a$, atos.
more, $\pi \hat{\lambda} \dot{\varepsilon} \circ v, \mu \tilde{a} \lambda \lambda o v$; one m., $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi$

morning, from, $\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa$ той $\pi \rho \omega \iota$.
mortal, Oqךтós.
most, $\mu и ̆ \lambda \iota \sigma \pi a$.
 $\dot{\alpha} \dot{\rho}_{\rho} \dot{\sigma} \pi \omega \nu$.
mother, $\mu \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \rho, \tau \rho \dot{c}$.
mount, $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi<\beta \mu i \neq \omega$, (sb.) $\dot{\rho} \rho \sigma$, , ms.
mountain, öpoc, ows.

 (with compar.); very much, $\pi i x i-$ $\sigma$ ore.
mule, $\dot{\eta} \mu i ́ o v o s . ~$
multitude, oi $\pi o \lambda \lambda o i$. must, $\delta \varepsilon \check{i}$.

myriad, $\mu v \rho \iota a ́ \varsigma, ~ a ́ \delta o \varsigma ~(f) .$.
Mysia, Mvoía.

## N .

 narrative, use $\delta \iota \eta \gamma \varepsilon ́ \sigma \mu a \iota$ (narrate). narrow, $\sigma \tau \varepsilon v o ́ s$.
nation, $\dot{\varepsilon} \theta \nu o \varsigma, \pi o ́ \lambda \iota \varsigma, \lambda \varepsilon \dot{\omega} \varsigma$.
native country, $\pi a \tau \rho i s$.
naturally, عiкóтюs.
nature, $\phi \dot{v} \sigma \iota \varsigma, \varepsilon \omega_{\hat{s}}$ (f.). What its nature was, use $\pi$ oios.
Naupactus, Nav́тaктos.
near, $\pi \varepsilon \rho i ́(\mathrm{a}),. \sigma \chi \varepsilon \delta o ́ v$.
necessity, àvá $\gamma \kappa \eta$.
need, $\delta_{\varepsilon}^{\prime} \rho \mu a \iota, \delta \varepsilon i$. In n. of, $\dot{\varepsilon} \nu \delta \varepsilon \grave{\eta} \zeta$. neglect, use $\dot{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{c}^{\prime} \omega$ (leave alone).
neighbour, $\gamma \varepsilon i \tau \omega v$, ovos.
nẹither. .nor, ovite. . oั่тย.
never, ойлотє.
new, каио́s.
next, ívтєрaĩos.
night, v́́s, ขшктós (f.) ; by n , vขк.
тós; one n., $\pi$ or' $\varepsilon$,
night-fall, at, iтó vंטкта.
nightingale, ànd́́s', óvos (f.).
Nikias, Nıкías.
noblest, sce prizes.
nobody, oideis.
no, no man, see no one.

no one, none, ovifeis, mpeic, p. 117.
not, $\S 46$; not even, oid\&; not only, oú póvov.
nothing, oi $\delta \dot{\varepsilon} v, \ldots \eta \delta \varepsilon$,
nothing to do, 1. 40, 11.
notice，see escape．
now，rev．
Numantia，Novpavтia．
Numantines，Noryarтivo．
number，áputhós；smaller n．．$\dot{\varepsilon} \bar{\lambda} \boldsymbol{i} \sigma-$ ooves；greater（larger）31．，Tiei－ ores．
numerous，moirs．

## 0.

O！that， 36
oath，opкor；take an o．，öuruи ； break ano．，тираßаisw；keepan o．，$\dot{\varepsilon} \mu \mu \varepsilon ́ v æ(\mathrm{~d}$.$) ．$
óoey，тeifouat（d．）．
object，use relative．
obscure，غ́льбкотіш（d．）．
observe，зоці弓ш．
 opat．

off，кати́（а．）．
offer sacrifice，fic．
offer prayer，$\varepsilon \dot{v} \chi$ хopa．
oflice，$a_{p} \chi$ 并．


old age，rūpas，ws（n．）．
old man，火＇pow，outos．

Olympus，＂0خvpinus．
Olynthian，＇Ozinfow．
on，$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i ́ l(\mathrm{~g}),. \dot{\varepsilon} \nu(\mathrm{d}$.$) ；of time， \S \mathfrak{\xi} \underline{2}, 3$.
on his own account，$\delta_{\ell}$ द́avtóv．
on our side，$\mu t \theta^{\prime} i_{\mu} \mu \bar{s} s$ ．
once，$\pi о \tau \dot{\varepsilon}, \pi \rho \alpha ́ \sigma \theta \varepsilon \nu$ ．
once，at，$\varepsilon$ iois．
one，tis．

one．．．another，äilus ．ähos．
one and only，$\mu$ óves d $\%$ ．
one man ．．another，difos．．．ilipos．

olen，stand，ivéryet．
openly，фаvepùs．
opinion，रróuty ；be of o．，roкzi（d．）．
opportunity，кaunos．
opposite party，oi غ்г

or，$i$ ．
or indeed，oi＇$\delta \dot{\varepsilon}$ ．
oracle，$\lambda \frac{o ́ \gamma ı o \nu .}{}$
orator，рírow．
ordain，тíбow．

 ＂วうย่าi．．In order that（to），＂ur （今－9）
other，$\ddot{i j}$ iess $; \dot{\theta} \dot{f}$ ．
ought，$\chi p^{\prime \prime}$ ，dei．See $\S 4$ ．
our，ijuદ́тspos；ourselves，infis ai－ тoi．

out－strctched，use $\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \tau=i n \omega$ ．
over，$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i$（a．），кuтi（a．）；ovar aml
 （g．）．
werawe，кататдıjтт．
overtake，jizvopus（d．）．
own，s？，7．
ox，अurs，Buór．

## P．


painless，＂ौлтиs．
palace，monidetov．
［alm，тò عiб๐．
parent，joneéc，$\dot{\varepsilon} \omega \omega_{\text {．}}$


for the most p．，p．43， 8.
partly．．．partly，Tí $\mu \check{\varepsilon} \nu . . . \tau \grave{u}$ d
pass through，daakaivo．

patriot，$\delta \eta \mu о т \iota \kappa \delta ́ s$.
pay，$\mu \tau \sigma \theta o ́ s, ~(v b). ~ \dot{a} \pi о \delta i \delta o \mu$,
 $a ̆ \gamma \omega[$ with，$\pi \rho o ́ s(a)$.$] ．$
Pegasus，IIグүа⿱丷天os．
Pelion，Пйд七ov．
penalty，$\zeta \eta \mu_{i}^{i} a$ ．
yenny，óßohós．
people，$\delta \ddot{\eta} \mu \sigma \varsigma, ~ a ̆ \nu \theta \rho \omega \pi \alpha$ ．
people at large，$\lambda$ eóss．
people say，use $\lambda \hat{\varepsilon} \gamma \quad \mu a t$（personally）．
perceive，ai $\sigma$ ávouat．
perception，тò vocĩ．

performance，use inf．of $\pi o t \varepsilon^{\prime} \omega$ ．
perhaps，iows．
Pergamos，Пép auos．
Pericles，Пєр $\kappa \kappa \lambda \bar{\eta} \varsigma$ ，દovs．
perish，ä á̀ええvuau．
Persia，Mepoig，ídos（f．），oi חépбau．

person，Tis，aủtóv，or omit．
persuade，$\pi \varepsilon^{i} \delta^{\prime} \omega$ ．
persuasion，by，$\pi \varepsilon i \sigma a s$.
Philip，фĩı $\pi \pi o s$.
philosopher，фөて órodos．
philosophy，фtioбnфía．

pile，бopós，（vb．）тittruat．
pine away，тікодат．
pions，zinc Bís．
piously，rimesins．
pitch，such a p．，éc taĭro．

pity，міктнipe．
 place on（ирои），غ̇тtrifnut．
plagne，vorus（f．）．
$\mathrm{p}^{\text {lain，} \pi \varepsilon \delta i o v . ~}$
plan，use demonstr．
Plato， $\mathrm{H} \lambda a ́ t \omega \nu$ ，$\omega v o s$.
pleasant，$\dot{\eta} \delta \dot{v} \varsigma, \varepsilon \pi a, v$.

pledge，$\delta \varepsilon \xi a \dot{\text { ；}}$ ；redeem a pledge，
$\beta \varepsilon \beta a t o ́ \omega$ ；violate a p．，$\pi a \rho a \beta a i v \omega$ ．
plume oneself，ä $\gamma a ́ \lambda \lambda о \mu a \iota$［on，（d．） or $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i ́(d)$.$] ．$
plunder，$\dot{a} \rho \pi a \gamma \grave{n},(\mathrm{vb}$.$) д̀ \bar{i} \zeta о \mu a \iota$.
Plutarch，Пŋоитархоऽ．
poet，mointís．
poison，фа́риакот．
policy，omit．
political measures，$\pi \varepsilon \pi о \lambda \iota \tau \varepsilon ข \mu \varepsilon ́ v a$ ．
poor，Tर́vns，$\eta$ ros．
populate，oinćc（inhabit）．
population，nse oiкर́ $\omega$ ．
populous，use oikध́ш．
position，тótos．
possess，pf．of ктíoucí．
possession，$\kappa \tau \tilde{\eta} \mu a$, atus ；take p．of， катє́ $\chi \omega$.
possible，dvvatós，§ 23，S．
pour，$\chi^{\prime} \omega$ ．
power，divauls；in one＇s p．，say ： of one，$\S 15$ ，（10）；be in one＇s p．， p．107， 6.
powerful，反ovazós．
practice，for，$\mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \kappa \pi \eta ร \dot{\varepsilon} v \varepsilon \kappa \alpha$.
practise，àбкќоцаи．
practise injustice，ä ${ }^{\circ} \delta \kappa \varepsilon ́ \omega$ ．


praise－worthy，$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi a / v \varepsilon \tau o ́ s$.
pray，dйтa ；1．40， 10.
precautions，say ：these things．
precious，tiptoç．
prefer，aipépиии，тротцй́а．
preference，in p．to，${ }^{\operatorname{vivi}}(\mathrm{g}$ ．）．
preparation，тapaoкєvi ；make p ． ：＝prepare．

present，vïu＇；be p．，$\pi \alpha ́ \rho \varepsilon \iota \mu \iota$（at， eis）；on the p．occasion，$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i$ той тарóvzos．
prevail，$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \iota \kappa \rho a \tau \varepsilon \in$, vıкá.
prevent，$\kappa \omega خ \dot{v} \omega$ ．
price，at p．，§14， 3.
pride oneself，see plume．
prisoner，aixuáf．wtos（with，p．109， 10）．
prizes，noblest，say ：greatest things．
proceed，use $i j \delta \eta$（now）．
prodigy，$\sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon$ Iov．
protitable，бí $\mu$ ороя．
promise，or make p．，$\dot{\pi} \pi \sigma \chi^{\nu} \cup \mu a \iota$ ．
promontory，äкроу．
proof，§ 15，（10）．
property，ктп́иaгa，or use art．
prosecute，дь́кк，үри́фоцає（for＝ gen．）．

prosperity，عív $\chi i a$ ．
provide，торіґоции．
provisions，غ́тルтijdeta．$\omega \nu$ ．
punish，коə̈á̧w．
punished，be，diкクข didw $\mu$ ．
pursue，$\delta \iota \omega \kappa \omega$.
pursuer，$\delta \delta \iota \omega \kappa \omega \nu$ ．
push on，غ̇теí $о \mu a \iota$ ．
put on，évjów（another），¿víivw （oneself）；p．up，катá $о \mu$ а ；1． to death（the sword），ḋтоктеive； be p．to death，$\dot{a} \pi о \theta \nu \dot{j} / \sigma \kappa \omega$.
put（question），¿ршiáw．

## Q．

quarter，give，弓шүрf́w． queen，$\beta$ aбìru．
question（vh．）દ́parán ；every q．， तávta．

quickly，raxí．
quiet，remain，jov $\chi^{i a v} \dot{\operatorname{d}} \gamma \omega$ ．

## R．

race，$\gamma$ と́vos，ovs．
rain，ietós．
raise，ai $\rho \omega$ ，$\sigma \nu \lambda . \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \omega$（of shijs）；r．a
siege，$\dot{a} \pi a v i \sigma \tau a \mu a t$ ．
rampart，זধī $\chi \circ \varsigma$ ，ovs．
rare，onávtos．

reach，dंфıvéopat is（a．）．
ready and willing，غкєin，óvoos．
really，$a_{\rho} \rho a, \tau q^{\top} \dot{\circ} v \tau \iota$ ．
re－ascend，àц́ $\rho \chi \mu a \iota$ ．
reason，ióyos．
receive，dé $\chi o \mu a \iota$ ；r．a favour，$\ell \dot{t}$ тоє́ораи．

recover，ávaخ̉a $\mu \hat{\alpha} \nu \omega$ ．

reduction，use iтобтprфo！uи（re－ duce）．
refer，غ̇ँavép $\quad$ ouaє［to，zis（a．）］．

retlect，ioyisouas．
refrain from，use $\mu i$ ．
refuge，катаф̆уi，thee for refuge， китафви́ $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ ．
 $\mu \mathrm{lt}$ ．
regard，with r．to，$\pi p$ og（a．）．
region，$\chi$ б́pt ．
rejoice，ij $\delta и \mu a \iota$（d．）．
release，$\dot{a}_{1} i \not \mu \mu$ ．
remain，r．in force，$\mu^{\prime} \boldsymbol{l}^{\prime} \omega_{\text {．}}$
remark，the，－i．
remedy，乡úp，onat．
remember，$\mu_{\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \mu \nu \eta \mu \alpha \iota$ ．
remind，цияиибкь．
remove，$\dot{\alpha} \pi о к о \mu і \zeta \omega$.
repair，غ̀甲 $о н а \iota$.
reply，íлокрічонає．
report，á $\gamma / \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \lambda \omega$.
request，omit．
require，see need．
rescue，$\sigma \dot{\sigma}\rangle \omega$ ．
rasist，àvт $\chi$（d．）．
resolve，бокє （d．）．
respect，in many other r．，äخ2a тoìhá ；win r．，тчнáoнal；with r．to，$\dot{\varepsilon} \varsigma$ ．
responsibilities，assume，etc．，
 à $\rho \chi$ ои́бๆ．
rest，àvámavaıs，àváтavåa（f．）， àvãav́o（vb．）．
rest，the，$\delta$ ä $\lambda \lambda o s$.

result，use $\pi \rho$ átть；according to r．，$\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ T o ̀ ~ \grave{~} \varepsilon \kappa_{1} 3 a ́ v$.
retreat，àvađळ́ $\rho \eta \sigma \iota \varsigma, \quad \varepsilon \omega \varsigma, \quad(\mathrm{vb})$ ） àva $\chi \omega \rho$ ह́ $\omega$ ．
return（home），кáteццu．
revelry，кёццऽ．
revolt，after the，say：they had revolted（iффíтiqu）．
revolve，ঠıavө́єонає．
rewarl，sōpou．
rhinoceros，מuórepos．
rich，$\pi$ Rov́ $\sigma$ oc．
ricle，$\dot{\varepsilon}$ ations．Their rille had taken，etc．，say：they haw ridden even far．
ridge，hápos．
right，p．104， 8 ；on the right，in $0 ; \xi_{1}$ i．
rightly，ipftöcs．
ring，teктїえus．
rise，$\chi$ бр ${ }^{\circ} \omega$ ．
river，тотадós．
road，dóós（f）．
rob，$\dot{a} \pi о \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon \hat{\varepsilon} \omega$, бvえ̇́á $\omega$ ．
Roman，т $\omega \boldsymbol{v}$＇ $\mathrm{P} \boldsymbol{\omega} \mu a i \omega \nu$ ．
rose，$\dot{\rho} \delta \delta o \nu$ ．
rough，Biauos．
royal，omit．
ruin，$\delta \iota a \phi \theta \varepsilon i \rho \omega$.
rule，$\grave{a} \rho \chi \omega$ ，（sb．）$\dot{a} \rho \chi \dot{\eta}$ ．Of his rule， say ：ruling．
ruler，ă $\rho \chi \omega \nu$ ．
rumour，ф$\emptyset^{\mu} \eta$ ．
run，т $\varnothing \dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega$ ．
run away（from），$\dot{a} \pi o \delta \delta \delta \rho \dot{c} \sigma \kappa \omega$.

## S．

sacred，$\mu \hat{c} \gamma a \varsigma$.

safe，í $\sigma \phi a \lambda$ й
safety，ȧбф́áncea．In s．，say ：safe．
sage，ooфóć．
sail，$\pi \lambda \hat{k} \omega ;$ s．away，$\dot{i} \pi o \pi \lambda \hat{k} \omega$ ；s． out，$\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \pi \lambda \dot{\imath} \omega$ ．
sake，for sake of，ह̇vena（g．）．
salute，трибкиขй́ю．
same，$\dot{\text { a }}$ aitóg．
Samos，Уáuos．
satisfy，коре́匕гти．
save，$\sigma$ ぶった。
say，$h^{\ell} \gamma \omega$, ф $\eta \mu i$ ．Might say，p． 29，（e）．
seatter，$\sigma \pi \varepsilon i ́ \rho \omega$ ，$\sigma \kappa \varepsilon \delta a ́ v \nu v \mu$ ．
school，oi á $\mu \phi i$（a．）．
scoff at，$\sigma \kappa \sigma \pi \tau \omega$ ．
sea，Oúhatтa．By s．，катѝ Oázartm． sea－fight，vavua ${ }^{i}$ a． search，in s．of，$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi i$（a．）． second，on the s．day，devrepaios． secondly，ëтeitu，dé．
security，with greater s．，iocou－ iéatrpov．
sedition，$\sigma \pi i \sigma \iota \varsigma, \varepsilon \omega \varsigma$（i．）．

seek，$\zeta \eta$ ré $\omega$ ．
seem，фаírouat；it seems，Suníu （personally，§ 39，8）．
seize，i．apıávw．
self，aícós．
sell，$\pi \omega \neq \mathfrak{k} \omega$ ，
send，$\pi \varepsilon \tilde{\varepsilon} \mu \pi \omega$ ．
send for，$\mu \varepsilon \div а т \dot{\varepsilon} \mu \pi и а ц$.

servant，doü\％os．
serve，$i \pi \eta \rho \varepsilon-\varepsilon ́ \omega(\mathrm{~d}$.$) ．$
service， $\boldsymbol{i} \pi \eta \rho \varepsilon$ çia．
set（of the sun），diopat；set down， кататі者иц；set one＇s heart 0 ． $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi ı \theta_{1} \mu \boldsymbol{i} \omega$（g．）；set over，intifig＇ll （d．）．
set out，торе iopuc．
severe，ßapic，eint，$\dot{v}$ ．
shade，oкiá．
shame，ai $\sigma$ đir
shameful，aioxpúr；shanefnl cleath， ai $\sigma \chi \rho \bar{\omega} s$ ．
sheep，örs，ïlos．
shepherd，$\pi о \mu$ in，duc．
ship，vaïs，veíg（f．）
shoe，$\dot{v} \pi \dot{\delta} \delta_{1 / \mu}$, atoc．
shoot，To弓rim．
short，Bpayuc，zirt，í．
should，sce outyht．
shout，3uniw．
show oneself，guirout，
shower kindness upon，di Tomil．
side，Tixupá，de；on the side of． 1 ． 51，3，（1）．
sign，बrueiov．

silence，iù $\sigma \iota$ 亿iv．
silent，see keep．
silver，$\dot{a} / \gamma 1 p o s$.
simple，$\dot{a} \pi$ ióos．

sin，íuaptáv．，
sing，${ }^{\circ} \delta \omega$ ．
sink，ката反ínw．


sit，（sit down），кá 0 y／ual．
skilful，סévós．
skill，$\dot{\varepsilon} u \pi$ вıpía．
sky，oiqurúg．

sleep，ínoc，（vl）．）каfrívio．
small，$\mu \iota \kappa \rho o ́ s$.
suail，коұəius，or．
so，outcos（see thus），ware．
so many，toonitot．
so much，тобойти．
Socrates，Swhpitis，ous．
soft，$\mu$ а̇дккós．
soldier，атратtítys．
solemn，$\mu \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma a c$ ．
Solon，इö $\bar{z} \omega v$ ，wvos．
some，Tţ，（pl．）oi $\mu i v(p 10,3)$ ．
somebody，some one，TtS．
something，$\tau \iota$ ．
sometimes，§ 32， 7.
son，vióc．
sem，Fayise．
soothsayer，$\mu \bar{\eta} v t / \varsigma$, ews．

sorrow，іотт，а́／јос，кико́v．
soul，y，$\chi \boldsymbol{y}$ ．
souree，ता／ $\begin{aligned} \text { i }\end{aligned}$ ．
south，$\mu \varepsilon \sigma \tau \mu 3$ рia．
sovereignty，if lí．$^{\text {s }}$
spared，le，use $-i$ ui，itogavit．
sparingly，us трíms．

Sparta，$\Lambda а \kappa \varepsilon \delta а i \mu \omega \nu$ ，ovoc（f．）．
 speak，$\lambda \varepsilon \gamma \omega$ ，вітпу；s．ill oî，какך－ $\gamma о \rho \varepsilon ́ \omega ;$ s．truth，$\dot{a} \lambda \eta \theta \varepsilon \dot{v} \omega$ ．
specified，prrós．
spectator，$\theta \varepsilon a \tau \eta s^{\prime}$ ．
speech，rò $2 a \lambda \varepsilon i v$.
speed，at full speed，àvà крátoç．
speedily，$\tau a \chi$ v́．
spend，$\delta a \tau \rho i \beta \omega$（of time）．
spider＇s web，à $\rho a ́ \chi \nu l o v$.
spirited，use $\pi \rho o \theta \dot{v} \mu \omega \varsigma$ ．
spoil，خeía．
spring，$\grave{\varepsilon} a \rho, \hat{\eta}^{j} \rho o s(\mathrm{n}$ ．）．
stag， è $2 a \phi o s$.

s．by，use $\pi a p i \sigma \tau \eta \mu(\mathrm{~d}$.$) ；s．$ open，§ 26， 2.
state（country），$\pi \dot{\boldsymbol{O}} \boldsymbol{\lambda} \iota \iota$ ；in this state． $\dot{\varepsilon \nu} \tau \boldsymbol{\chi} \tau \varphi$ ．
statue，àvd $\dot{a}$ ás，ívtos（m．）．
stead，in，$\dot{v} \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho$（g．）．
steal，$\kappa \lambda \hat{\varepsilon} \pi \tau \sigma$ ．
still，$\dot{\varepsilon} \tau \iota,{ }^{\circ} \mu \mu \omega \mathrm{c}$ ．
ste nach，үабтíp，$\tau /$ óç（f．）．
stone，$\lambda i \theta$ os．
storm，$\chi^{\varepsilon} \mu \boldsymbol{\mu} \nu$ ，ש̈rns（m．）．
straits，in what，er nimg．
stranger，$\xi^{\xi}=\mathrm{vos}$ ．
straw，$\theta \rho i$ 它，т $\tau \chi \chi$ ós（f．）．
street，dodóc（f．），ìうuá．
strength，סóvauç，ofévos，ws．
strike，тíт $\tau \omega$ ．
strong，iaxupós，duvarís．
struck，use $\theta a v \mu i ́ \zeta ぃ($ wonder）．



sueceel，кutopfico．

such，such a one，tooñtoc．
such things as this，тouaĩu．
suffer，$\pi a ́ \sigma \chi{ }^{\omega}$ ．
suffer punishment，sinip $\delta i \delta \sigma \mu u$ ．

suffice，$=$ be sufficient．
sufficient，ikcrós．
summer，$\theta_{\varepsilon}^{\prime} \rho o s$, ovs．
sun，グクuos．
Sunium，इớvoov．
sunset，$\dot{\eta} \lambda i ́ o v ~ \delta v \sigma \mu a i ́, ~ o r ~ u s e ~ g e n . ~$ absolute．
superior，${ }^{\alpha} \mu \varepsilon i v \omega \nu$ ；showing supe－ rior virtue，say ：being better．
suppose，I，$\delta \dot{\eta} \pi o v$ ．
surely not，$\mu \tilde{\omega} v$ ．
surprised，be，$\theta а ⿱ 䒑 䶹 a ́ s њ . ~$.
surrender，$\pi a \rho a \delta i \delta \omega \mu \mu$（tr．），$\dot{\varepsilon} v \delta i$－ $\delta \omega u$ ．
surround，кvк久 $\lambda \omega$ ．
suspeet，iлоттєí．
sweet，$\dot{\eta} \delta \dot{u}$ ，$\varepsilon i a$, v．
sword，そípos，ovs．

## T.


take，$\lambda \alpha \mu \beta a ́ v \omega, \kappa а т a \lambda a \mu \beta a ́ v \omega$ ．
take counsel，乃оviє́тодаи．
take from，$\dot{a} \phi a t \rho \varepsilon ́ \omega$ ．
talent，đázavтov
tall，$\mu$ érus．
task，$\check{c} \rho \gamma{ }^{\prime}$
teach，סı $\delta \dot{\sigma} \kappa \omega$ ．
teacher，$\delta_{\iota} \delta a ́ \sigma \kappa a \lambda o s$.
tear，fákipvov．
tell，$\lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \omega$ ．
temple，vaós，ar．
tent，бкip！
terms，bring to t ．，see bring；on such t ．，غ̇пì tooóruls．
terrible，$\delta \varepsilon \varepsilon v o s$.
terrify, фо $\beta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \omega$.
territory, $\chi^{\dot{\omega},} \boldsymbol{\prime}$ а.
than, in.
thank, I t. you, xaper ifiv (iati).
that, iot, iove; (pron.) ikeivoc ; iva: §31. And that too, кui raía.
the, $\dot{\theta}, \dot{y}, \tau \dot{c}$.
Theban, $\theta \eta \beta a i o s$.
Theibes, $\Theta_{\dot{\eta}} ; 3 a l, \dot{\omega} \nu$.
theft, кi.oni.
their, § 9, 6, 7 .
them, $\S 9,3$, (2).
then, ov̀v, то́тє, і̇тєьтa.
there, $\varepsilon$ éci.
therefore, oiv, ápa, soimv.
thereupon, غ̇пยtcu.
thiek, $\delta a \sigma i g, \varepsilon \pi, i$.
thing, $\pi \rho \bar{a} \gamma \mu a$.

thirst, di $\psi$ a.
this, oivos.
those who, $\S 3,1$.
though, even though, кai-z $\varepsilon$, \$3.5, $\mathbf{i c}$.

throne, $\dot{a} \rho \chi^{\prime \prime}$.
through, diá (g.).

throw away, $\dot{\text { аторритть. }}$
throw together, orppititw.
Thueydides, Oovкขdisys.
thunder. $\beta_{p}$ povij.
thus, nires or, before a consonant, оїть.
Tiberine, Tıзйproc.
till, $\mu^{\prime \prime} \chi \rho \mathrm{f}$ (g.) ; § 34, 4.
timber, iizl.
time, $\chi$ povos ; at a t., kurá (a.) ; at that t ., tíe ; in t . of, $\dot{\varepsilon} \mathrm{v}$ (I.) … p. 53, (h) ; of his t., anty kuew.


to-day, of, viv.
toil, пóvec.
Tomyris, Tónvpes, wos.
too, § 23, 6.
torture, $\pi \dot{k}\rangle \omega$.
touch, äтrouat (g.).
towards, $\pi \rho \dot{c}_{\mathrm{c}}$ (i.). .
town, à $\sigma \pi r$, eus ( n .).
trade, Té $\chi^{\nu \eta}$.
transact, три́тты.
treason, $\pi$ padoria.
treaty, see truce.
tree, $\delta \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \delta \rho \omega \nu$.
trench, táфpos (f.); make (a trench), غ̇ə.aivo.
tribute, фófos.
triveme, теиipms, ors (i.).
trophy. тритuìm.
tronble, tivos; give troulle,

truce, бwordai, wis.
true, ärnsis.

truth, speak, $\dot{a} \neq \eta$ ficico.
try, тєipuis, or use pres.
 $\mu \omega$.
twice, Síc.
two-thirds, sio pipp.
tyrant, is a tyrant, use idinit $\omega$.

## U.


umiertake, aippuии.

nnexpected, тapà su'an.
wufavourable, $\chi^{\text {aizatic. }}$
unfitness, it $\uparrow p \mu \sigma$-ia.
unfortunate, dorexis.
unjust, àdeкоৎ.
unless, $\varepsilon i \mu \eta$.
unobserved, use 2avaívo (p. 109,7).
unreasonable, itomos.
watil, $\mu \varepsilon \quad \chi \rho^{\iota}$ (g.) ; § 34, 4.
matried, éteípazos.
nnworthy, adájeos.
nuwritten, à $\gamma / \rho a \phi o s$.
$u_{p, a ̀ v a ́ ~(a .) . ~}^{\text {a }}$
upon, è $\pi i ́$ (d.).
upon, down, кaтá (g.).
use, $\chi$ ра́одає (d.); used to, use impf. ; make good use of, see mutke.
useful, $\chi \rho \bar{\eta} \sigma \mu \boldsymbol{\mu}$ [for, $\varepsilon$ ís (a.)].


## V.



vanish, àфवvíऽонаи.
vast, $\mu \dot{\kappa} \gamma a \zeta$.
venture $=$ dare.
verge, use $\sigma_{\chi}$ عióv $\tau \iota$ (nearly).
very, $\pi a w$, avtós, or superl.
victims of aggression and wrong,
 нívors.
victor, pf. part. of veкáo.
victorious, be, veкáo.
victory, ${ }^{\text {riku. }}$
village, ко́й.
violate, тapaßainco.
violation, in v. of, Tupó (a.).
violence, tì ßíuta.
violent, mrac; ; h. hands, see lu!.
virtually, roi invo.
virtne, dipe-ín.
visible, peteppis.
vision, in at, кut' ódraf.
voice, ¢о $\quad$ й.
vow, вихоии.
voyage, $\pi \lambda o u ̈ \varsigma, ~ \pi \lambda \omega \bar{v}$.

## W.


wait, $\mu \notin \nu \omega$.
waken, $\dot{\text { q. }}$ i $\omega$.
wall, $\tau \varepsilon \tau \chi \circ \varsigma$, ows.
want, déoual (g.), Bóviouą.
war, $\pi$ dizenos ; make war (against)

warn of, ઈধ $\delta$ áनiñ.
waste, $\delta_{\ell} a \tau \rho i \beta \omega$.
wateh, be on watelı for, inpéw; watch over, $\$ \stackrel{6}{6}, \stackrel{2}{2}$.
water, virop, atog ( n. ).
way (mamer), три́тос; in this w., тойтои тòv тиónov.
weak, ${ }^{\text {a } \sigma f \varepsilon v i ́ s . ~}$
wealth, $\pi \lambda_{n}$ и̃̃ns.
wealthy, Tioiows.
wear the erown, $\dot{a} \rho \chi \omega$.

weary, pf. part. of кíp ${ }^{\prime}$ (be weary).
weep, saкрí'
weigh anchor, aip
weleome, $\delta_{\epsilon} \chi^{o} \mu u и$, (adj.) $\dot{\eta}^{\prime} \delta_{i}$.
well, $\varepsilon \dot{v}$; be well, $\varepsilon^{+} \dot{\jmath} \chi^{\omega}$.
west, $\dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \pi \epsilon \in \rho a$.
what, interr.. ric ; rel. ofr ; what is experlicnt, Tì $\sigma \nu \mu \not \subset \rho o v$.
whatever, os it 1 .
what (kind), $\pi$ orocs.
when, s34, 3.
whence, iffev, $\pi$ iffev.
whenever, itay (§ 2S, 3).
where, $\pi$ tin, $\pi o i$.
where . . from= whence.
wherefore, dià ri.
wherever, ī̃ov $\dot{a} v, ~ i \bar{\pi} o t ~ a \nu$.
whether, $\S 37,5$.
 ยіте ( 537,5 ).
which of two, пórepacs.
while, है $\omega \mathrm{s}$.
who, or (this), i, is (rel.), fis (inter.).
whoever, ocars, ir, idy.
whole, ö̀os, тäs.
wicked, лоיmpós.

wild beast, Atpiov.
willing, be, Koiddonat, غ̇nìv eivat.
willingly, غंरív, p. 105, 9.
win, see dey.
wine, oivos.
wing, reqpóv.
winter, $\chi^{\varepsilon / \mu} \mu^{\prime} v$, ärag (m.).
wisdom, oợia.
wise, ooods.
wish, ßoirouac ; I wish that, $\S 36$.
with, p. 39, 6 ; बirv (1.), ǔrá (g.) ; with respect (regard to), is (i.), $\pi \rho o s$ (a.); with that, say then.
withdraw, imepхоиat.
without, àvev (g.).
witness, $\mu$ áprę, rpos.
wolf, дéroç.
wonder, (laìua, atas; (vb.), $\theta_{\text {ar- }}$ $\mu a ́,{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\omega}$.
wonderful, garuatoír, denús.
word, injos.
work, éfyov, пóvos.
world, in the world, ith (hefore superl.) $\$ 23,8$; where in the world, Tui そüs.
worthy, asws; w. to be, äswo + inf. act.; w. of all praise, inut eróg.
worthy, hold, ă̧úu.
would, Boímuat ; § 2s, 2.
wretehel, ittiurs.
write, үpáów.

be not far wrong, $\mu$ üilu ipthos бокعì (d.).

## X.



## Y.

yawn, use duai\}vu (§ 26,2$)$.
year, Bros, one Evenréc; many $y$,

yearly, nur' ¿ขucurív.
yes, 813 , S.
yet, it
yield, ivdidoun.
you, бí, ípris.
your, бо́c, imzízpoc.
yourself, nirúr, बeavobu.

## $Z$.

zealous, - गrefivenc.
Zeus, Zeric, Diús.
-
-

## PARTII.

ENERCISES BASED ON XENOPHON, ANABASIS, B. I., Ch. І.-viI.

## PART II.

## ENERCLSES B.ASED ON NENOPHON, ANABASIS, BOOK I., ch. i.-vir.

Exericise 1.<br>(Based on Xen., Anab., B. 1., eh. i., §§ 1-6.)

(The numerals refer to the sections and paragraphs of l'art 1.)
Darius, accordingly, made Cyrus a satrap and gave him a principality ( $\left.{ }^{2} \rho \chi \neq i\right)$ to govern. And not long ( $\pi 0 \lambda_{i}$ ) after that, Darius died, and Artaxerxes, the elder brother of Cyrus, became king. But it happened that Cyrus was unfriendly to Artaxerxes and began to plot against him (impt.), with the intention of revolting ${ }^{1}$ and making himseif king in his stead. Now the Peloponnesians and most of the other Greeks in the eities of his principality were friendly to Cyrus. He collected of these, therefore, as many as he could and made them hoplites, taking great pains to render them competent to go to war with the Great King. But these proceedings, ${ }^{2}$ though Cyrus attempted to conceal them (impfo), were all rejorted to the king, who arrested Cyrus with the intention of putting him to deatl. And this he would have done, ${ }^{3}$ if their mother, who had more affiection for Cyrus than for the elder brother, had not legrged his life from the king.

$$
{ }^{1} \S 41,3 . \quad{ }^{2} \text { Say things. } \quad{ }^{3} \leqslant 30, \geq,(3) .
$$

## Exemase 2.

(Based on Xth., Anah., B. 1., ch. i., ss1-11.)
But Cyrus wished to collect a large amy in opler to make war upon his brother. And to do this, ${ }^{1}$ he proceeded (use [167]
$\pi r t(\omega)$ as follows: ${ }^{2}$ He first made war upon Tissaphernes, who happened to be"; in Miletus, and laid siege to that town. This he did in order that he might be able to maintain soldiers without the knowledge of the king. ${ }^{3}$ On the otner hand he lent aid ${ }^{4}$ to the Greeks, and all the Greek cities in the Chersonese were friendly to him and sent him money and soldiers. He also made certain Greek generals his friends. Among these were the Spartan Clearchus and Proxenus of Boeotia, to whom Cyrus sent gold and ordered them to collect troops for him. When they had done so, they joined him with their armies under colour ${ }^{5}$ of making war upon Tissaphernes, on the ground that Tissaphernes was tronlling the king. In this way the king thought that his brother was collecting an army to lend him assistance against the plots of Tissaphernes.

$$
{ }^{1} \S 38,2, \text { note. } \quad{ }^{2} \S 11,2 .{ }^{3} \S 41,7 . \quad{ }^{4} \S 49,3 . \quad{ }^{5} \S 49,2 ; \S 41,3 .
$$

## Exercise 3.

(Based on Xen., Amal., 1. 1., ch. ii., 1-6.)

And so these generals joined Cyrus at Sardis. But Cyrus did not go against Tissaphernes as he had promised. He said that he was going to march against the Pisidians, and going to expel them from the country in which they then dwelt. So they all set out to march up with him through the country towards the land of the Pisidians. In all this, however, Cyrus did not escape the notice of ${ }^{1}$ Tissiphernes, who had ${ }^{2}$ for many months been ohserving his proceedings. ${ }^{3}$ He therefore repaired with all haste to the king and told him that he thought that Cyrus had taken the field acrainst him and not against the Jisidians. "If he were going against Pisidia," he said, "he would mot have so large a force (otódos) as he has." When the king lowrd this, he beliewol Tissaphemes and procecded to make preparations" to pesist ( $\pi$ pós) Cyrus.

$$
{ }^{1} \S 11,7 . \quad 2 \because 4 \quad \pi,(3) \quad 3 \leqslant 4!, 3
$$

Exercise 4.
(Based on Xen., Anab., 13. 1., ch. ii., 7-12.)
From this city Cyrus marched with the army through the country to Celacnate. It was here that A pollo is said to have vanquished Marsyas and flayed him. It was here also that Xerxes is said to have built a citadel. For he had been defeated in a great battle by the Greeks and was retreating with his army through that country: Here, then, Cyrus remained a whole month. The soldiers were asking him every day for their pay. ${ }^{2}$ But he could not give them it, because he had no money. Cyrus was a good deal ("se $\pi \% \lambda v$ ) amoyed because of his inability ${ }^{3}$ to pay up their arrears (use ó ofei $\lambda \omega$ ). If he had had the money, he would have given it to them gladly (íqócos).

$$
{ }^{1} \S 11,9 . \quad{ }^{2} \S 17,5 . \quad{ }^{3} 49,3 .
$$

## Exprelse 5.

(Dised on Xen., Auab., B. i., ch. ii., 13.20.)
Hore Epyaxa begged of Cyrus to hold a review of his amm: He accordingly held a review both of the Greeks and of the Barbarians, ordering each of the gencrals to draw up his own men as the custom of his country was. This they did and the queen wondered at the splendour of the army, as she rode past the phalanx in her war-chariot. After she had ridden past them, the Greeks advanced with a lond shont upon the tents of the Barbarians whe, when they saw them advancing, abandoned their tents and fled. Foi a great dread of the Greeks fell upon them (nse jerroput). They thought that the Greeks would kill them and plunder their tents. Therefore they fled and the queen with them. And Cyrus was greatly dolighted when he satw the frar of the Greeks that the barbarians had." But the Greeks retired with laughter to their tents.

[^0]
## Exercise 6.

(Based on Xen., Anab., B. i., ch. ii., 21-27.)
Here Cyrus saw that lie must ${ }^{1}$ ascend the mountains in order to enter Cilicia. But when he learned that Syennesis was guarding the pass and the heights, he remained a whole day on the plain. Then he crossed the mountains and advanced to the city of Tarsi. This large and prosperous city he learned had been plundered by his general Menon, for the following reason: ${ }^{3}$ Two companies of Menon's soldiers, in crossing the hills into Cilicia, had been cut off by the Cili-cians-whether because they had been plundering or whether because they had straggled from the main body, he could not ascertain. In anger ${ }^{t}$ at the loss of his comrades, therefore, Menon, when he reached Tarsi, gave that city to his soldiers to plunder ; and the inhabitants abandoned their city.

## Exercise 7.

> (Based on Xen., Anab., B. 1., ch. ii.)

And so Cyrus, setting out from Sardis, had reached the plains of Cilicia and the city of Tarsi. He had crossed high mountains and broad rivers and had not lost any of his soldiers, whether cavalry or hoplites, except the two companies which had perished with Menon. Both the king and queen of Cilicia were his friends and had given him gifts and money. His galleys had all sailed round to 'Tarsi before he had arrived and there was nothing to prevent him from going forward with all speced. He lelieved that he was now superior to the Great King and that he would amsily be able to vanquish all his armies whenever he should fall in with them.

$$
{ }^{1} \leqslant 28,3 .
$$

> Exercise 8.
> $($ Batart on Xen., Anuth., B. I., ch. iii., 1-7.)

Here Clearehus, one of the Greek generals, did a thing at which all must wonder when they hear it. ${ }^{1}$ His soldiers refused to follow him. They knew that they were marehing against the king. They even stoned him when he tried to compel them to follow. He then convened a meeting of the soldiers and addressed them. He said that he was the friend of Cyrus but that he was more friendly to them than to him. He did not wish (he said) to betray them; that, if they womld not follow him, he would follow them ${ }^{3}$ in order that he might be wherever they were. ${ }^{4}$ To this effect he spoke and the army, when they heard it, commended what he had sail.

$$
{ }^{1} \S 40,1 .{ }^{2} \S 43,3 . \quad{ }^{3} \S 45,3 . \quad{ }^{4} \S 24,3 .
$$

Exericise 9.
(Based on Xen., Anal., B. 1., ch. iii., 8-14.)
But Clearchus did not wish the Greeks to withdraw from Cyrus. He wished to show them what the difliculty of withdrawing was. ${ }^{1}$ After some time, therefore, he called his soldiers torether ${ }^{2}$ and told them that he was afraid that Cyrus would attack them." "We have wronged Cyrus," he said, "and Cyrus knows that he has been wronged hy us. We must ${ }^{4}$ therefore take counsel what we are going to do about the matter. I am afraid that he will anticipate ${ }^{5}$ us in making the first attack." We catn all see what ${ }^{7}$ power he has and how (ios) hostile he is to those whese enemy he beeonaes." Thus he spoke, pretending to be afratid. And the amy comsidered what was best to do.

> Exercise 10.
> (Based on Xen., Anab., B. 1., ch. iii., 15-21.)

After that, another of the Greeks also spoke. He said that it was simplicity itself to ask guides or ships from Cyrus. That it was impossible to escape without the knowledge of Cyrus, ${ }^{1}$ and therefore that it was much better for them to select suitable persons and send them to Cyrus in order that they might ask him for what purpose ${ }^{2}$ he wished to employ the army. This, therefore, they did. They selected the persons they thonght suitable and sent them to Cyrus to ask the question ${ }^{2}$ which they had been ordered to ask. When Cyrus had answered and had promised them an increase of (say greater) pay, the troops announced that they were willing to obey him as before, and that they would follow him even to the River Euphrates and the city of the Great King.

$$
{ }^{1} \S 41,7 . \quad{ }^{2} \text { Omit noun } ; \S 37,3 .
$$

Exercise 11. (Based on Xen., Anab., B. i., ch. iii.)
Clearchus, therefore, had accomplished his object ${ }^{1}$ and had persuaded the Greeks once more ( $\alpha v \theta_{1}$ ) to follow Cyrus. This, too, he had effected without ${ }^{2}$ betraying the interests of his army or deceiving Cyrus. The Greeks had not hesitated to ask Cyrus for additional pay and this he had promised them in order that they might be willing to remain with him. No one can say whether they knew that they were marching against the Great King or not. ${ }^{3}$ This Cyrus had not tokd them. He was afraid that, if he told them, they might even now orlor their generals to load them back to Greece. But there was nothing now to prevent ${ }^{4}$ hinn from resuming his alvance. ${ }^{5}$

[^1]Exememe lo.
(Based on Xes., Auch., B. 1., ch. iv., 1-6.)
From this point the whole army advanced to what was called "The Gates." Here, there is a narrow defile leading into Syria between the mountains and the sea. On this defile are two walls running down to the seat, and in each wall there is a gate, from which the place is called "The Gates." Cyrus would never have been able ${ }^{l}$ to pass "The Gates," if Abrocomas, the Persian general, had not retreated from them with his whole ${ }^{2}$ army. It was said that he had with him three hundred thousand men. At "The Gates" Cyrus fomm many merchantmen lying at anchor, and here also sixty ships of war of his own joined him. If Abroeomas hal not withelrawn, Cyrus intended ${ }^{3}$ to land troops beside the walls and so to dishonge the enemy. This, however, he was not emmelled to do. ${ }^{4}$
${ }^{1} \S 30,2,(3) .{ }^{2} \S 6,1,(2) .{ }^{3}$ Say hat it in mime. ${ }^{2} \S 42,2$.

Exercise 13. (Based' on Xen., Anab., B. 1., ch. iv., 7-11.)

It was here that Cyrus was deserted by two of the Greek generals. They were jealous, apparently, ${ }^{1}$ of Clearchus. If Cyrus had gone in pursuit, they would have heen easily taken. But he said" that by reason of the bravery they had prevously shown in his hehalf, he would not injure them or despoil them of their property. He would only employ men (he said) while they were willing to remain with him; that whenever they wished to depart he would gladly allow them to go. Thus he spoke, in order that the Greeks might be more \%erlous on the mareh. Nor indeed did he pursue the ife derters, thomeh it was said ${ }^{3}$ ly some that lie had done so. lint he continned his mareh until he cane to the sourees of the river Dartats.

[^2]Exhercise 14.
(Bassd on Xen., Anab., B. 1., ch. iv., 12-19.)
Then it was that Cyrus ordered the generals to announce to the army that they were marching against the Great King. This the generals did; but the soldiers were indignant because they thought that the generals had long known ${ }^{1}$ this fact, but had concealed it from them. Cyrus, however, by promising ${ }^{2}$ to give them five minas each when they reached Babylon, once more ( $a^{*} \theta \iota s$ ) persuaded them to follow him. The soldiers of Menon were the first to cross the river, doing this in order that Cyrus might think them the bravest and most faithful of all the army. After that, all the rest crossed on foot. This, indeed, - that all were able to cross safely on foot-seemed to many a most miraculous event. They thought that it showed ( $\delta \eta \lambda{ }^{\prime} \omega$ ) clearly that Cyrus was about to be king instead of his brother.

$$
{ }^{1} \S-4,5,(3) . \quad{ }^{2} \S 40,2 .
$$

## Exercise 15.

(Based on Xen., Anal., B. ı., ch. iv.)

And so the army had at last ( $\tau \epsilon \lambda \lambda o s$ ) reached the Euphrates and every solflier in it knew now that he was marching against the Great King. If Cyrus had told them this sooner, they would perhaps (iccos) have refused to follow him. As it was ( $1 \hat{v} v \delta i j$ ), by the promises he had made ${ }^{1}$ and the gifts he had given them, he had rendered them loyal and zealous. They had during their mareh crossed many rivers, some of them by boat, some of them on foot. They had traversed much country, some of it desolate ( ${ }^{\epsilon} \rho \eta \mu o s$ ), some of it full of large and prosperous villages. To these last, apparently, ${ }^{2}$ they did no harm, and Xenophon does not tell us that they burned any one of thom. He says, however, that they cut down the trees in the park of the Governor of Syria and burned his palace.

This they did, perhaps, because he had run away and did not wish to be friendly to Cyrus ant his army.
${ }^{1}$ §49, 3. ${ }^{2}$ Use §or $\varepsilon, ~ § 39,8$.
Exelicise 16.
(Based on Xen., Anch., B. i., ch. v., 1-7.)
Here many of the mounted troops of Cyrus engaged in hunting the wild beasts and wild birds in which this comentry abounds. They soon, however, abandoned the chase of tho ostrich, although ${ }^{2}$ these birds were very numerous. The witrich can run more swiftly than the horse ${ }^{2}$ and can casily escape from it. They use both their wings and their feet in running, so that, on account of their speed, it is impossible to overtake them. The wild ass is alsoswifter than the horse. But horsemen hunt them by relays and, in this way, men capture them. This country, though there are so many wild beasts in it, is for the most part destitute of grass and trees. Besides, it was often impossible also for the army to find water. Many of the horses and beasts of burden consequently perished.

$$
{ }^{1} \S 35,6 . \quad{ }^{2} \S 23,1 .
$$

## Exercise 17.

(Bused on Xen., Amal., B. 1., ch. v., 8-17.)
But Cyrus was anxious (use $\beta$ ov́dopur) not to waste time. He knew ${ }^{2}$ that the more rapidly ${ }^{2}$ he advanced, the more unprepared the king would lee. At last the amy came to a large city; but it was on the other hank of the river, and if they wished to procure supplies from there, they said that thes must cross the river. ${ }^{3}$ 'This they acemplished in the following manner. They made rafts for themselves fom skinc, fillines the skins with hay and drawing them tight, so that the water could not touch the hay. In this way they pronuren food and wine from the eity. Now the soldioes of Denon wero angry with Clearehus and attacked him with stones as he pancul
through their eamp. But Clearchus escaped to his own eamp and, ordering the horse there to follow him, he marehed against Menon. These two would perhaps have engaged in battle, if Cyrus had not ridden in between them and begged them to desist from attacking one another.

$$
{ }^{1} \S 48,9 . \quad{ }^{2} \S 48,6 . \quad{ }^{3} \S 4-2 . \quad{ }^{4} \S 11,2 .
$$

Exercise 1․
(Based on Xen., Anab., 3. r., ch. v.)

Now the empire of the Great King, by reason of the extent of its population, was very powerful; but by reason of the* separation of the inhabitants from each other, it was extremely ${ }^{1}$ weak. If any one wished to go to war with the king, he could annihilate (use $\delta \iota \alpha к о \pi \tau \omega$ ) the royal forces before ${ }^{2}$ the several ${ }^{3}$ parts of the army could be collected together. This Cyrus knew and therefore he urged on the march by every means in his power, not pausing in his advance unless to proeure provisions or water. Some of the stages, therefore, which the army marehed, were of very great length, ${ }^{1}$ and the fatigne of the hoplites was extreme. On one occasion, as the waggons of the Greeks seemed to be advancing rather slowly ${ }^{4}$ by reason of the difficult nature of the ground, Cyrus ordered his Persians to leap down and raise the waggons out of the mud. This they did, and in many other ways they showed that their diseipline was of the most perfect deseription. ${ }^{5}$

$$
{ }^{1} \S 23,7 . \quad{ }^{2} \S 34,6 .{ }^{3} \text { Use } \text { हैaoroc. }{ }^{4} \S 23,4 . \quad{ }^{5} \text { Say rery good. }
$$

Exercise 19.
(Based on Xen., Anab., B. 1., ch. vi., 1-5.)
It was here that Cyrus put Orontas to death. It happened as follows: Orontas had already plotted more than onee against Cyrus. Jo had even made war upon him. Bat after that, he, had heon recomeiden to Cyrus and seemed to have
become his friend. At this point, ${ }^{2}$ however, Orontas addressed Cyrus as follows: "If, Cyrus, you will give me a thousand horsemen, I will push on and prevent the king's eavalry from laying waste the land, as they are doing now, with fire." This Cyrus requested him to do, thinking that it would be of advantage to the army. But meantime Orontas wrote a letter to the Great King, saying that, if he could, he would bring these horsemen over to him. This letter was given to Cyrus who, when he had read it, ${ }^{4}$ ordered Orontas to be arrested ${ }^{5}$ and brought into his tent.

$$
{ }^{1} \$ 11,2 .{ }^{2} \text { Say there. }{ }^{3} \S 45 . \quad{ }^{4} \$ 40,1 .{ }^{5} \S 41,2 .
$$

Exercise 20.
(Based on Xen., Anab., B. 1., ch. vi., 7-11.)
Cyrus thercupon summoned a number of friends to his tent, and explaned to them why he had summoned them. ${ }^{1}$ He said ${ }^{2}$ that he had never wronged Orontas; but that he had found him plotting against him now for the third time. He
 would make war upon him again. Thereupon he asked Clearchus to state his opinion with regard to the matter. Clearchus did so, answering ${ }^{3}$ that he thought the man should be put out of the way, in order that he might plot against people no more. In this opinion all the rest acquieseed, and Orontas was led into the tent of Artapates, after which he was never seen again, dead or alive. No one knew the manner of his death. ${ }^{4}$
${ }^{1} \$ 37,3 .{ }^{2} \$ 43 .{ }^{3}$ Use main verb for English partic. When employed in this way to append a statement. 4Use vb.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Exerclse :3l. } \\
\text { (Bused on Xen., Auah., B. I., ch. vi.) }
\end{gathered}
$$

On this occasion he speke as follows: "If 1 had injured you, yon would have done wrll now in sedking to injurel me.

But you acknowledge that you have never received injury from me. I do not know therefore why you are now seeking once more to injure me. I see that I must ${ }^{2}$ be hereafter on my guard against you, and I will take such preeautions that you will no longer be able to do me any harm. Nothing shall now prevent ${ }^{3}$ me from putting you out of the way, so that you may never plot against anyone again. For it is evident that, while ${ }^{4}$ you are alive, nothing will ever prevent you from making war upon me. Do not think ${ }^{5}$ that you shall now eseape until ${ }^{6}$ you have paid me the penalty."
${ }^{1} \S 24,2 ; 40,2 . \quad{ }^{2} \S 42,2 . \quad{ }^{3} \S 39,3,4 . \quad{ }^{4} \S 34,4 . \quad{ }^{5} \S 25,1,(3) . \quad{ }^{6} \S 34$, 6, (2).

Exercise 22.
(Based on Xen., Anab., B. ı., ch. vii., 1-10.)
Not long after this, Cyrus held a review in the plain of all his troops, and endeavoured ${ }^{1}$ particularly to encourage the Greeks for the battle with his brother, whieh he saw was now approaching. He said ${ }^{2}$ that he knew the Greeks to be braver than the Barbarians. ${ }^{3}$ That this was why he had led them against the king and, if they only showed themselves as brave as he knew they were, that he would make them the envy ${ }^{4}$ of all in the land. Thereupon, it is said ${ }^{5}$ that one of the Greeks, more zealous ( $\pi \rho o \sigma^{0} v \mu o s$ ) than the rest, replied: "You make many promises ${ }^{6}$ now, Cyrus; but will you remember them, if you win the day?" And Cyrus answered that, if he won, ${ }^{7}$ he would be both able and willing to remember ; that his friends should be satraps of his kingdom, and that to each of the Greeks should be given a crown of gold.

$$
{ }^{1} \S 24,5,(2) . \quad{ }^{2} \S 43 . \quad{ }^{3} \S 23,1 . \quad{ }^{4} \text { Use vb. } \quad{ }^{5} \S 39,8 .{ }^{6} \S 49,3 . \quad{ }^{\top} \S 45
$$

Fxpmense 23.
(Bused on Xen., Anah., l․ I., ch. vii.)
No sooner ${ }^{1}$ had the king heard that Cyrus was on the march against him than he dug a large trench along the river Euplirates, twenty feet in brealth and two fathoms deep. It ran up the country for forty miles, as far as what was called the Wall of Media. This trench the king intended as a means of defence against Cyrus; and, when Cyrus arrived at the trench, he expected that the king would immediately engage him in battle.? But the king did nothing but retreat; and so Cyrus and his army passed within the trench, all now bring persuaded that they would seize Babylon without ${ }^{3}$ lighting. They accordingly pursued their march towards the city from this point somewhat carelessly. ${ }^{4}$ No one can say why the king did not engage Cyrus at the trench. If he had done so, he could have easily prevented his advance. ${ }^{6}$
${ }^{1} \$ 34,3 .{ }^{2}$ Say fiyht with him. ${ }^{3}$ Use negative ; §40, 2. $\quad 4 \$ 23,4 .{ }^{5}$ sin. ${ }^{6} 339,3$.

## Exercise: 24.

(Based on Xer., Analı, B. 1., ch. viii., 1-16.)
And so the two armies were facing each other at last. But before the Grecks advanced, Cyrus role up to Clearchus and whld him to attack the enemy's centre; that the king was posted there, and if they could conquer it, their task was already accomplished. Now Clearchus was in command of the right wing of the Greek forces, and wats posted upon the river Euphrates. And he was afrad, if he did what Cyrus hat ordered, that the king's army would surround the Greeks on both sides. For the king's army was so large that the contre extended beyond the left of the army of Cyrus. Meantime, therefore, Clearchus remained where ho was, and Cyrus roklo off along the line, Now, as Cyrus rale past, Xenophon tells
us that he rode up and asked Cyrus if he had any commancas. And he answered: "T'ell the Greeks that the auspices are favourable."

Exercise 25.
(Based on Xen., Anab., B. r., ch. viii., 17-99.)
Meantime the Persian host was advancing and, when the two armies were not far ( $\pi 0 \lambda v^{\prime}$ ) from each other, the Greeks also hegan to advance. But before they could reach the Barbarian line, it turned and flerl, and the Greeks went in pursuit. Meantime, the Persian right advanced upon the left wing of Cyrus, as if to surround it. And Cyrus, immediately falling upon the six thousand troops who were stationed in front of the Great King, put them to flight, cutting down their commander with his own hand. But in the rout that ensued, Cyrus was separated from his followers, who had started in pursuit of the enemy. So Cyrus was killed by the king's troops, after having been severely wounded under the eye by a javelin. Such then was the death of Cyrus.
-


[^0]:    1 $\$ 39,2 .{ }^{2}$ Say what fear; $\$ 37$.

[^1]:    Say hed dome what he wished to do. ${ }^{2}$ Use negative; $\$ 40,2$; §41, 1. ${ }^{3} \S 3.37,5 . \quad \$ 39,3,4 .{ }^{5}$ Say 90 forware again; §49, 3.

[^2]:    

